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Typed by Roger Rehm, 199

On p. 4 I had written that little was known of Spanish exploration in the Marin-Sonoma region. Since then research has brought a lot of information to light. The Manila galleons crossed the Pacific from 1565 to 1815 sailing down the California coast to Mexico. In 1579 Sir Francis Drake landed at Drake's Bay in Marin Co. Other bays suggested as the site are Half Moon Bay, San Quentin Cove within San Francisco Bay, Bolinas Bay, Tomales Bay, Bodega Bay and the Miwok Chok-olom on the north side Black Point (A-pala) near Olompali. In 1595 Sebastian Rodriguez Cermenho tried to follow orders to explore the coast and while the San Agustin, a Manila galleon was anchored at Drake's Bay a storm came up and wrecked the ship. The survivor's sailed down to Acapulco, Mexico in a launch. An Indian legend of the 19th century tells of some of Drake's men staying in Marin Co. and that this was the origin of the place names Nicasio and Novato which are Greek from the Isle of Cyprus in the Mediterranean. During or after Sebastian Vizcaino's voyage of 1602-03 in Jan. of the former year Tomales Bay was named Rio Grande de San Sebastian. Nothing else is known untill Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra named Tomales Ba Bodega Bay in 1775 on his voyage.

When Spanish Priests or explorers first discovered the area that would become Rancho Laguna de San Antonio I still do not know.

In 1783 Coast Miwok Indians were being recruited for Misn. S.F. de Asis but I have no details.

In April 1793 after the Nootka controversy between Spain and Gt. Britain on the west coast of Canada, Juan Bautista Matute was sent by Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Cuadra to occupy Tomales Bay, then called Bodega Bay by Bodega who was now commander of the naval base at San Blas o the west coast of Mexico-New Spain. In 1775 it was thought Tomales Bay might connect with S.F. Bay and at the same time it was thought Petaluma Creek might connect with the Bodega Bay area. Matute mistakenly sailed into Bodega Harbor-Lagoon which evidently had not been noticed by Bodega in 1775. After George Vancouver Gt. Britain's representative in the Nootka controversy had sailed down the California coast inspecting the Spanish Presidios, Bodega who had been Spain's representative thought the British might try to occupy the Bodega region. Vancouver the city, is named after George Vancouver and Cuadra island after Bodega y Cuadra. The two representatives had become freinds. Matute landed four cannon a Bodega Head and built some kind of barracks. Lt. Felipe Goycoechea commander of the Sta. Barbara Presidio and later Gov. of Baja Calif. was sen across the Golden Gate to find out how things were going at Bodega. His route was from Sausalito-Richardon's Bay and over part of Mt. Tamalpais to Bolinas Lagoon then up the west side of Tomales Bay. Matute crossed over to confer with him. Goygoechea backtracked down around Tomales Bay and went up the east side and inland far enough to ford the esteros San Antonio and Americano. When it was realized the British were not coming the occupation was abandoned and the four cannon taken to Monterey. Goydoechea's diary gives his route to Bodega but not his route back to the Golden Gate. He is thought to have gone across southern Sonoma or Northern Marin. The present Valley Ford-Bodega Road or Springhill, Middle Two Rock, Chileno Valley road areas all seem possible to the Petaluma Valley, then down the east side of Marin where H. 101 is to cross the Golden Gate again. In those days travel was apt to be along ridges because low lying areas were often swampy. They could have followed an Indian trail between the Dos Piedras of Two Rock Valley.

The next explorer who left a record of going through the region was Lt. Gabriel Moraga whose father Joaquin Moraga was left by Juan Bautista de Anza with colonists to found the S.F. Presidio in 1776. In Sep. 1810 Moraga was instructed by Luis Antonio Arguello the commander of the S.F Presidio to see if Russians were north of S.F. Bay. Moraga crossed the Golden Gate with his party and went up the H. 101 route and then turned northwesterly evidently across San Antonio Creek and then somewhere alon

the Chileno Valley to Two Rock Valley route. On the way to Bodega Harbor (the name Bodega had by now been transferred from Tomales Bay) he and his men found three American deer hunters in the area of the Estero Americano which is how that stream got its name. Moraga let his men help the Americans carry two deer to their camp at three barracks at Bodega Head, an American ship was anchored nearby. About sixty men were there. Americans and Aleuts from Alaska for the Americans were under contract with the Russians to transport the Aleuts and their bidarka kayaks for sea otter hunting. The Spanish got on well with the Americans and spent two hours there. I have wondered if these barracks were those built in 1793 by Matute then repaired and used later by people they were intended to keep away. That the Russians had buildings at Bodega Head as office's and warehouses is well known. The late Ed Frattini of Petaluma remembered one and had pointed out the site where it had been. Perhaps in some Petaluma attic or basement there is a photo of it. Moraga and his men then went on to the Laguna de Santa Rosa and the Russian River. On the way back they went through the area where Misn. S.F. de Solano would later be built. From 1812 to 1815 Moraga vistied the Russians at Fort Ross three times. Whether Bartolome Francisco Bojorques was one of his men in any of these trips is unknown.

By 1822 the Miwok Olemochoe had the Spanish name of Arroyo de San Antonio. Old maps show two San Antonio Creeks, one going west from the Laguna Lake to join Walker Creek. It is now on maps as Chileno Creek. The other goes east from Laguna de San Antonio to False Bay on the Petaluma River and is part of the Marin-Sonoma Co. line. It has its headwaters in a small valley to the south of Chileno Valley almost two miles from the Chileno Valley crossroads. It goes under Chileno Valley Road and turns east to the now usually dry bed of the Ocolom-Laguna de San Antonio and on the north side of La Lomita Alta-high little hill it becomes part of the county line.

In 1822 the Imperial Commissioner of Mexico Don Agustin Fernandez de San Vicente came to Alta California to oversee the change from Spanish to Mexican rule. He was the canon of Durango Cathredral. Capt. Luis Antoni Arguello joined the group at the S.F. Presidio of which he was commander. He was to become the first governor of Mexican California. Others in the group were Mariano Payeras the prefect of the California Missions. Lt. Antonio del Valle. Payeras in 1819 had wanted to establish missions at Petaluma and Suisun but was advised against it because of the presence of Russians and Americans. Arguello's mother was a niece of Gabriel Moraga's father. Gabriel Moraga advised against these new missions. At this time in the 1820's an outpost of Misn. San Rafael was founded somewhere in the Petaluma Valley. Don Agustin Fernandez wanted to visit the Russians. After the group crossed the Golden Gate they stayed overnight at Misn. San Rafael and were joined by Sgt. Jose Herrera (was Rancho Canada de Herrera or Providencia named after him?)

The next day they went up the present H. 101 route to Sierra de Santa Lucia de Olompali o Santisimo Rosario (part of it is Burdell Mtn. and a State Historic Park) then to San Antonio Creek and west to the Canada de San Vicente perhaps named after the Imperial Commissioner Don Agustin de San Vicente.

Where was the Canada de San Vicente? I had on pp. 4-5 quoted Rose Linebaugh's theory in full but had some reservations because her distances seemed not to allow enough space between Olompali and San Vicente. Robt. Ryal Miller advised me a Spanish League was about 2.6 miles. From the main area of Olompali n.w. to San Antonio Creek is one league and then to the Indian Village site of Amayelle which means Indian warrior thoroughfare. Rose Linebaugh thought this Miwok village was San Vicente and that it had that name by this time. But 3 leagues seem unaccounted for. In those days they measured by experience and guesswork but Amayelle seems t close to Olompali. There were small settlements of Miwok along the creek Some have been excavated archaeologically as has been Olompali were an Elizabethan coin was found. The 1926 History of Sonoma Co. by Honoria Tuom

ey V. I. p. 453, Oct. 20th "5 leagues north to Santa Lucia de Olompali; six leagues n.w. into the hills and Canada de San Vicente, with 2 springs (The Canada de San Vicente, or glen of St. Vincente, was the name given the valley extending from San Antonio Creek headwaters to the Tomales region)" This is definately further west than where Rose Linebaugh places San Vicente. Yet another location is given in Tomales Township-A History by Ables Bray Dickinson, 1993, a late 1930's ms. with new material by Kathie Nuckols Lawson and Lois Randle Parks, p. 39 "Allowing 2½ miles for each league and deducting one league for out-of-the-way travel south to Bodega Bay, we find that the distance for this trip was about 7[illegible] miles, which closely approximates that over modern highways today. Their route is fairly clear, except for the location of San Vicente; eight leagues n.w. of Olompali would land one somewhere near the site of Bloomfield, but the twists and turns of the trail may have brought the party no farther than some spot in the Two Rock Valley" Robert Ryal Miller sent from the Bancroft Library:

Diary of the journey of Friar Mariano Payeras to Fort Ross, Oct. 1822

The original manuscript is in the Santa Barbara Mission Archives; a handwritten copy of most of it is in the Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley, with the call number C-C 18, pages 411-425.

The diary begins on Oct. 11, when Fr. Payeras, accompanied by the Imperial Commissioner, Don Agustín Fernández de San Vicente [a priest and canon of the cathedral of Durango], left Mission San Carlos Borroméo (Carmel), headed for Fort Ross. They went overland by horseback to the mission at San Juan Bautista, where Captain [Luis] Antonio Argüello joined the party. Then they traveled on to San José, Santa Clara, and Mission San Francisco de Asís (Dolores). They spent the days Oct. 15-18th at Mission San Francisco, and on the 19th they rode to the presidio of San Francisco, where they were joined by Lt. Antonio del Valle and some soldiers and servants. At 10 a.m. they embarked from the presidio port in a launch; lacking wind, they relied on oars and arrived at the Asistencia (sub-mission) of San Rafael at 3 p.m. There, Father Juan Amoros welcomed them. The next day, Sunday the 20th of Oct., Father Payeras said early Mass, after which:

"We left, heading north to Santa Lucía de Onompali five leagues away [officially, a league was 2.6 miles]. And from there, we headed northwest toward the Arroyo of San Antonio, and we rested in its meadow, a distance of 2 leagues from Onompali. After both priests pray the Divine Office, we continue our journey, leaving to our left the arroyo, and going along in the same direction over some laborious hills, lush with grass and extremely lacking in fresh water and firewood. Finally, at sunset, having gone six leagues, we find two water holes in crossing a glen or dale (cañada) which we call San Vicente. Those who followed us, after much labor, having brought some firewood, we spent the night there with no problems. At dawn on the 21st, we continue the same direction. After having crossed over two points of the estero Americano, going up and down over high hills with much hardship, about eleven o'clock we see the port of Bodega to the south of our direction. We change course for the said [place], in pursuit of the desired port, going down from the mountain chain (sierra) to the beach, and at the distance of one league from the mountain chain and eleven from San Vicente, we reach the port. In it [the port] there is a launch of the Russians, which two Kodiak Indians were taking care of by order of them [the Russians]. At the edge of the water, this port has two springs of good water and two wooden houses of redwood, fabrication of the Russians who, for the purpose, transport by sea the said wood from Ross. From noon, the hour in which we arrive at this place, until 3:00 [p.m.] we rest."

Then, the group mounted horses, went to the opposite beach and continued along it northward about a league. From there, they went into the hills again. . . and spent the night at "Arroyo Verde," called that because the Imperial Commissioner was ill there and his vomit was green. Arroyo Verde was 4 leagues from Bodega, and their goal, the Russian establishment, was 6 1/2 leagues from Arroyo Verde. They reached Fort Ross at 11:00 a.m. on Oct. 22. They were warmly welcomed by the

commandant, and they remained at Fort Ross for two days. On Oct. 24, at 8:30 a.m., the Mexican party left for Bodega by sea in a Kodiak launch made of seal skin, with one pilot and 15 oars. Bodega was about thirty miles by sea, and they arrived about 3:00 p.m. The party returned by land to San Rafael. [The Bancroft Library copy of the diary summarizes the return from Bodega to Monterey in a few sentences, saying that not much of interest occurred on the way back.]

This shows that after the siesta it was still some distance to the Canada de San Vicente. The siesta fits Chileno Valley at the east end. At the west end where the road turn north. there are some rock formations and others can be seen in the Two Rock area.

The name San Vicente proved ephemeral wherever it was and no cañada in northern Marin or southern Sonoma Co. bears it today.

Whether Bartolome Francisco Bojorques was one of the soldiers or servants attending the dignateries. I do not know. He had been in charge of the national rancho Las Pulgas, the fleas for Capt. Arguello, in present San Mateo Co. At Ross the Imperial Commissioner evidently threatened the Russians with expulsion from California. With Payeras he was brought back to Bodega Bay in a bidarka rown by fifteen men. There they re-joined the others.

When I typed up part 2 I thought than the Canada de San Vicente was the San Vicente on the Frontier commanded by Manuel Ruiz. The San Vicente Ruiz was at was not the same place. This was explained to me by Glen Farris, an archaeologist of the State of Calif. Parks and Recreation. This other San Vicente was a presidio that was military headquarters for both Alta and Baja California. It was also a mission and the site is in northern Baja Calif. in an area that was called the frontier even after Alta Calif. had been partly explored and settled along the coast. A message requesting permission for the Russians to settle may have also been sent to someone in Alta Calif. as well as to Baja Calif. The Pattie brothers came to the Baja San Vicente in 1818. In 1854 William Walker and his followers took over this San Vicente in their attempt to conquer Sonora, Mexico. Fragmentary ruins remain.

Since Marin-Sonoma was the Northern Frontier of Alta Calif. I had confused it with the frontier of Baja Calif. since it seemed unlikely that Russians wanting permission to settle and trade would sent a messenger all the way to Baja Calif. but that is what they did.

Canada de San Vicente in Marin or Sonoma Co. in Northern California remains a question mark on the map.

Santiago de las Dos Piedras and Tamalinika

On Jan. 1, 1831 Fr. Amoros of Misn. San Rafael near the Estero de San Rafael de Agnanni (or Nanaguianui, a Miwok word) reported discovering Russians preparing to farm at Santiago or Two Rock Valley. By this time the area of Rancho Laguna de San Antonio must have been visited a number of times. H.H. Bancroft, V. II, p. 637 f.n. "piece of ground had been cultivated on Tamalinika Creek 3 leagues from Bodega and 5 leagues from Ross, but had been abandoned on the remonstrance of the comandante at San Francisco (presidio). In V. IV, p. 159 n.n. 4, P. Amoros to president (of the missions) has made a tour from San Rafael among the pagans. His arrival caused the Russians who had come 12 leagues from Ross to till the soil at Santiago, to change their plans." Hist. of Sonoma Co. V. I. p. 400 by Honoria Tuomey, "When, in 1830, the Russians began to penetrate inland for tillable land their choice became the rich river valley soil found in the triangle formed by the Russian River and Mark West Creek, and which is called the Wohler Ranch, and the productive Two Rock Valley.

Father Amoros, faithfull and vigilant, wrote on Jan. 1, 1831, from his station, the Mission San Rafael, to the father President that he had just made a tour into the north and found some Russians and their laborers at Santiago, as the Spaniards had named the location of Dos Piedras,

or, in English, Two Rocks. He reported that his arrival had caused the63 intruders to change their plans. Padre Amoros was noted for his kingness to all as well as for his zeal, and therefore it is safe to conjecture that while they departed unwillingly, the Russians felt no ill will toward this stout advocate of the rights of his government." Another account is in Hispanic Missionaries In Hispanic California 1769-1848 A Biographical Dictionary by Maynard Geiger. O.F.M. 1969, "In 1831, when Russians advanced to a place called Santiago, 12 leagues beyond Fort Ross, and wer preparing to till the soil, Amoros presence there during a visit he was making in pagan territory caused the Russians to make no further penetration into the region."

Padre Amoros also had named Santa Rosa when he baptized an Indian girl during one of his jaunts. Some historians doubt this but it seems entirely in keeping with the character of Fr. Amoros. St. Rose of Lima was evidently the patron saint.

A. Bray Dickinson in Tomales Township-A History- Ed. with added material by Kathie Nuckols Lawson and Lois Randle Parks, 1993. Based on a late 1930's ms. it says on p. 38, "This trail led north from San Rafael along the base of the hills, by Glompali, up to San Antonio Creek, past the site of Old Spanish Town to the Laguna San Antonio, thence n.w. into Two Rock Valley to a location called Santiago de las Dos Piedras. This place seems to have been a crossing of trails coming and going in all directions. It has been tentatively fixed as near the big spring on the John Purvine ranch which is about a Spanish League south of the Two Rocks."

Honoria Tuomey evidently thought Santiago was the immediate area around the Two Rocks - Dos Piedras as did Rose Linebaugh in her article "Spanish Cavaliers Owned Two Rock, Long, long ago," in the Petaluma Argus-Courier Centennial edition of Aug. 18, 1955. The spring Dickinson mentions is probably the poso de agua on the William Benitz diseno of Rancho de Bartolo Bojorce. Pidras are shown on the north boundary. The spring near Purvine Road is shown on the U.S. Geological Survey Quad -Cotati as 'well'. It is also in the De Lorme Northern Calif. Atlas and Gazeteer p. 93 as a tiny blue circle indicating a well or spring. The earliest U. S. map to show the Dos Piedras was one of 1854 that is in Early Calif. Atlas - Northern Edition, Binford and Mort, 1974, 83.

Rose Linebaugh in her article mentions a Spanish outpost at Santiago de las Dos Piedras as does Fred Schram in his Program of Events Two Rock Historical Marker Dedication article, for July 16, 1994. Such an outpost to keep watch on the Russians could have been founded by Gabriel Moraga or Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo when he became commander of the northern frontier in 1833. Honoria Tuomey mentions Dos Piedras on p. 171, V. I, when Vallejo and the Russian governor met "at the pass of El Camino de San Rafael between the Bodega and Dos Piedras regions." Vallejo warned the Russians to leave California but they did not untill 1841. A few evidently stayed. The Russian was surprised at Vallejo's youth, he then being twenty-five.

Honoria Tuomey mentions Tamalinika, on p. 159 it is an Indian villa and on p. 403 it is on the El Molino rancho site of Juan Bautista Roger Cooper a brother in law of M.G. Vallejo. This location of Tamalinika up on the Santa Rosa plain is puzzling for the Indians there were Hokan speaking Pomo and the Miwok to the south were Penutian speaking and included several tamil groups. Tomales Bay, the town, Mt. Tamalpais, the village of ecta or Echa-Tamal were named after them as well as Ranchos Bolsa de Tomales, Tomales y Baulenes and Tamalpais or San Clemente. Other Miwok names were yole-tamal at the town of Bodega Bay, kalupi-tamal was Tomales Point and Tamal-liwa was Tomales Bay.

I had thought Tamalinika was the area going inland from Bodega Bay into Two Rock Valley and that Stemple Creek was Tamalinika Creek that reaches Bodega Bay as the Estero de San Antonio. This estuary-creek was the south boundary of Rancho Bolsa de Tomales and the widening of the creek was the Bolsa where Tamil Miwok lived. It was later called Burb-

ank Lake after an older half brother of Luther Burbank whose Victorian home stands above it. Bolsa means bag, pouch or pocket in Spanish but in California was used to denote a pond or pool of water.

The meaning of Tamil depends on which Miwok dialect you consult. In the coastal it is west or bay evidently. In the Sacramento valley it means dizzy and in the Sierra foothills with variations it means north or northerner. Unlike the bay, town and mtn. Tamalinika has vanished from the maps and it is a Russian term for small area where Tamil Miwok lived. H.H. Bancroft, V.2, p. 598 "...and he (chief Marin) was chief of Lacatiut, Cainamero, or Tamaleño tribes."

Chileno Valley

Chileno Valley got its name from Chileans who had come as far as is known in the gold rush. I read there were some Chileans with Fremont a a few years before. Whether any of these latter came to Marin Co. I don't know. Adrian Godoy was here in 1852 and is in the 1860 census with his family which also lists two other Chileans, Leondena and Pancho Leone. Godoy and family are listed again in 1870 and also a Jose Paeda from Chili. Others may have come and gone or were missed by the census taker. The census records show most Chileans lived in the San Rafael area with others scattered around the county. To what extent they were vaqueros or seasonal hop pickers who camped out I don't know nor when hop growing began. One hop growing area was where there is a flat space across Chileno Valley Road from where Chileno Creek empties the Laguna Lake. This western part of Chileno Valley was the original Chileno Valley and later the name came to include the eastern area to and around the Chileno Valley Crossroads where the road goes back to Petaluma and to Hick's Valley, Novato and Tomales Bay. A Post Office existed from Mar 7, 1895 as Offutt and changed to Chileno May 20, 1896. It closed Oct. 15, 1900. Hans Juhl was postmaster. It was probably in his saloon.

Spanish Town went along from Laguna de San Antonio between San Antonio Creek and Chileno Valley Road to the crossroads. On the east side of the crossroads was the Laguna Tavern of Hans Juhl. Evidently others lived in this area where the Miwok village of Amayelle had its site. Warrior Thoroughfare was its meaning and Bancroft in his history says the Indians in the area were warlike. The site is reached by Wetmore Lane Hans Juhl was a registered voter in 1892. #1161 Juhl, Hans ae. 44 ht. 5' ½ comp. fair eyes brown hair brown occ. saloonkeeper b. Germany res. San Antonio Dist. naturalized Sep. 10, 1875 S.F. Dist. His establishment may have served as a social center. Unlike Two Rock there was no church or Grange Hall. I do not know when the earliest school was built, the Laguna School dates from 1906 but there were earlier schools. The Chileno, Laguna and San Antonio School Districts are shown on the 1873 Marin Co. map and the Chileno School stood until 1950 or so.

An adobe chapel had been built in the Spanish Town area in 1847 but how many adobes were here is unknown. One old photo shows a small cabin of the Geil family taken after earlier residents had probably moved away.

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Hist. of Calif. 1880's, 1963, H.H. Bancroft. V. II, pp.596-7 "it appears even that a house was built and a beginning of conversion made in the far north (from Misn. San Rafael in the 1820's) between Petaluma and Santa Rosa perhaps" p. 331 "A presidio at Bodega and a mission at Petaluma and Suisun are recommended" p. 598 "Finally in 1827-8 orders were issued in Mexico for the founding of a frontier fort in this region, issued but not carried out" Same page, Chiefs Marin and Quintin. Previous page, "It was this same year (1824) that the famous Indian bandit Pomponio was captured at the Canada de Novato" This canyon is Pomponio Canyon on the 1873 Marin Co. map. See also: S.F. Westerners Argonaut, #6, May 1975, Pomponio's World by Alan K. Brown, Place Names in Marin by Louise Teather and S. Cal. Quarterly V. LV. #4, Winter 1973, pp. 376-7, Calif. In 1824 by Dimitry Zavalishin Trans. by James R. Gibson (Glenn Farris brought my attention to the last mentioned. Marin Co. Hist. Bulletin, Sep. 1967, grandson of Pomponio. La Peninsula Apr. 1941 of the San Mateo Co. Hist. Soc. There is a Pomponio Creek in that Co. Of related interest: The Indian Historian, V. 2, "1 Spring 1969, Indians of Bodega-Tomales Region In California Early European Contacts by Clinton R. Edwards. Cal. Hist. Soc. Quarterely, Jun 1970, The Missionization of the Coast Miwok by Charles C. Colley. Lords of Nicasio by Jack Mason, Pt. Reyes Light, Aug. 7, 1969 to the 21st. or in Early Marin, 1971, 76 as the Nicasio Swindle.

Wandering Toponyms: El Puerto de la Bodega and Bodega Bay, by Clinton R. Edwards, Pacific Hist. Review. V. XXXIII #3 Aug. 1964. Small print of Bodega's chart of entrance to Tomales Bay entrance.

Spy or Explorer? The True Mission of Eugene Duflot de Mofras, The Californians, Jan.Feb. 1992. French Interest in Bodega Bay.

Calif. Training Ground for Spanish Naval Heroes by Donald C. Cutter. Cal. Hist. Soc. Quarterly, June 1961, V. 40

Juan Bodega y Quadra And the Spanish Retreat From Nootka 1790-1794 by Michael E. Thurman. Reflections of Western Historians. Ed. John Alexander Carroll, 1969

Quadras And Vancouver's Island by Mabelle B. McGuire, Americas, July 197 Bodega's portrait, original in the Naval Museum, Madrid, Spain and a copy in the Maritime Museum, Victoria, B.C.

The Last Spanish Exploration of the North West Coast And The Attempt to Colonize Bodega Bay by Henry R. Wagner, Quarterely of the Cal. Hist. Soc. V. x. #4, Dec. 1931.

Hist. of Contra Costa Co, Cal. Early Settlements In Calif. by Gen. M.G. Vallejo. Tells of the 4 cannon at Bodega Head. I have read there was a redoubt

One View Of Gabriel Moraga and Some of his Explorations by Dorothy Gitter ger Mutnick, 1979

Russian Sea Otter and Seal Hunting On the Calif. Coast 1803-1841 by Adele Ogden, Cal. Hist. Soc. Quarterly, V. XII, Sep. 1933

Calif. The Spanish Period by Charles Edward Chapman, 1921, 39

The Sonoma Misn. S.F. de Solano by Robt. S. Smilie, 1975

Franciscan Missionaries in Hispanic Calif. 1767-1848 by Maynard Geiger O. F.M. 1969

San Vicente by Rose Linebaugh in the Pastimer, 1945, Marin Co. Hist. Soc.

Two Rock Owned by Spanish Cavaliers Long, Long Ago, by Rose Linebaugh Petaluma Argus-Courier Centennial Edition, Aug. 18, 1955

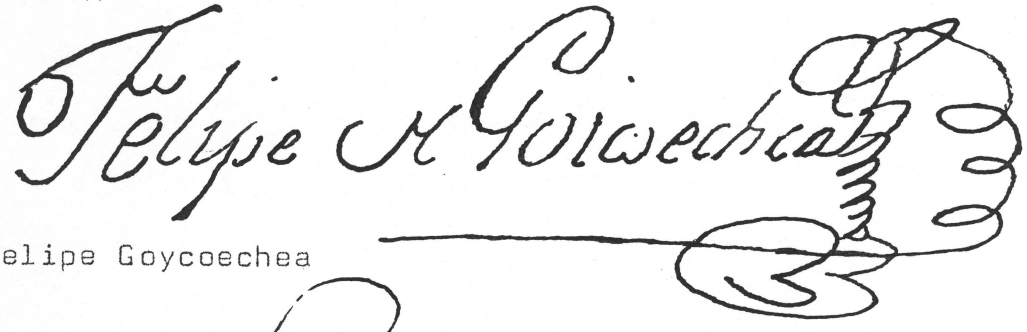
The Valley Of The Trail Between The Two Rocks In Its Younger Days and Mine by Margaret Martin Paull and its supplement, 1993

Program Of Events Two Rock Hist. Marker Dedication July 16, 1994. Article by Fred Schram

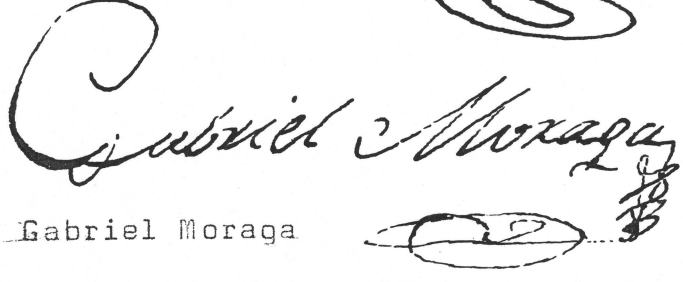
Luis Antonio Arguello First Mexican Governor of Calif. A Thesis Presented To The Faculty of the Dept. of History U. of S. Cal. by Raymond Kenneth Morrison, Aug. 1938. Sent by Prof. Robt. Ryal Miller. Also letters from him and from Charmaine Burdell Martinelli

Handbook Of The Indians of California by A.L. Kroeber, 1925-70, p. 444
Tamuleko, Tamulek, Tumitok, Miwok for Northerners
Glenn Farris for meaning of Tamalinika - ika is Russian for small

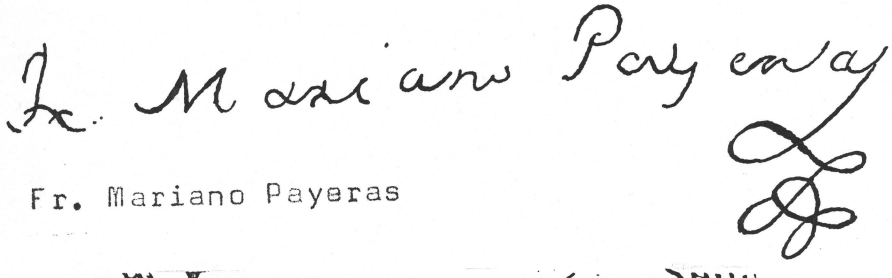
Sonoma Co. Geneological Society - The Sonoma Searcher Sep. 1993, V. 21. #
Chileno P.O.



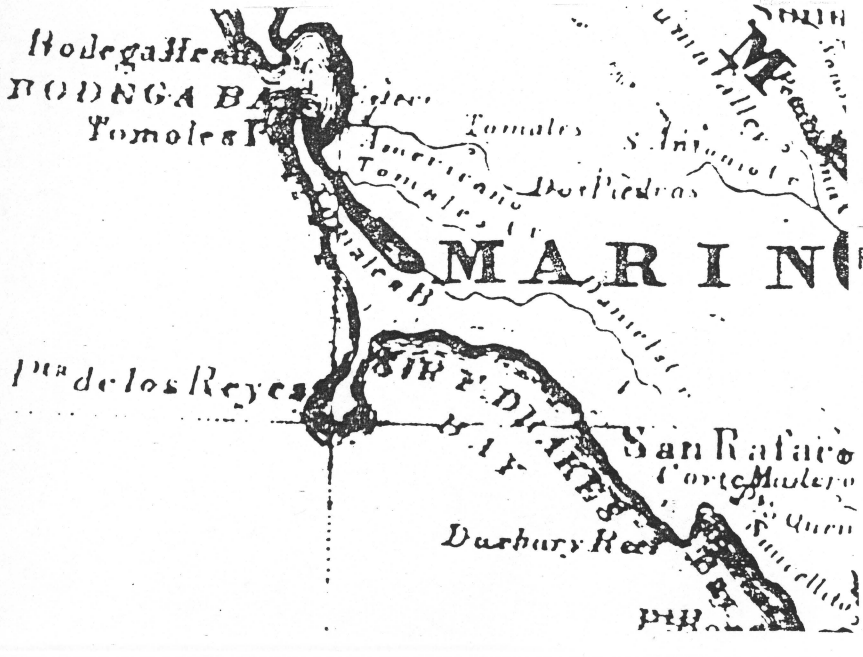
Felipe Goycoechea



Gabriel Moraga



Fr. Mariano Payeras



← Dos Piedras in 1854

From: Early Calif. Atlas
Northern Edition
Binford & Mort, 1974
1983

Superior Court, Marin County California: Hewlett vs. Martin (sent by Charmaine Burdell Martinelli)
Plaintiffs deraignment of title.

1. U.S. Patent to Bartolome Bojorques, Rancho Laguna de San Antonio, containing 24, 903 acres of land
2. Deed, Nov. 21, 1851, Bartolome Bojorques to his eight children. Pedro, --Angel,--Marcella,--Jose Geraldo,--Juana--Theodosia--Theodosia,--and Juan; an undivided ninth of the Rancho to each, reserving the remaining ninth to himself.

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Bartolome's 3. Deed: May 3, 1859. Bartolome Bojorques to John M. and Samuel Brown, Ninth.

Pedro's Ninth. 4. Deed, Oct, 1857. Pedro Bojorques to John M. and Saml. Brown; 5. Deed. Jun 18, 1859, Pedro Bojorques to John M. and Saml. Brown. (All of Pedro's Ninth.)

Angela Ninth 6. Deed Mar. 12, 1857, Howe & Wife "Angela" to McCullough and Scribner.
7. Deed, Sept. 4, 1857, Scribner and McCullough to Horace Gates,--All of the "Angella" Ninth.

Marcella Ninth 8. Deed. Feb. 2, 1857, Slard and wife "Marcella" to Richardson and Hunt, al of the "Marcella" Ninth, 1-18 to each Grantee.

9. Deed: July 25, 1857: Richardson to Bennett and Hopkins, 1-30 each.
10. Deed, Dec. 6, 1858; Bennett to Charlotte Williams all his interest.

Marcella Ninth.

11. Deed: Sept, 29, 1858, Hopkins to Wm Faught,--Willis Faught--Shultz--Moreton,--Julia P. Martin,--Lewis,--Archr--Levi Davis Simmon Davis,--Houghton,-Gibbs,--Jabez Faught,--Wilfley--W.R. Sittens,--John Merritt,--Stephens,--S.P. Sittons,--Flanary,--Marsh,--Babcock,--Barnes,--Stocton,--Lyttaker,--and Chas Merritt, all the interest acquired by Hopkins under NO. 9.

12. Deed: Dec. 4, 1858, Willis Faught to Wm. Conley, all interest under NO. 11.
13. Deed: Dec, 24, 1858, Sultz to Hopkins, all interest under No. 11.
14. " Dec. 11, 1858, Stevens, " " " " " "
15. " Dec. 28, 1858, Houghton " " " " " "
16. " Apr. 15, 1858, S.P. Sittons to Hopkins all interest under No. 11
17. Deed: Nov. 7, 1859, Babcock and Fowler to John Howland; all their interest im th rancho.
18. Deed: Nov. 13, 1859, Simeon Davis to Waggle, all interest under No. 11.
19. Deed: Jan. 23, 1860, Waggle to H. Mecham all interest under No. 18.
20. Deed: April 27, 1860, Wilfley to Sandsdon, all interest under No. 11.
21. Deed: Nov. 13, 1862, Sandsdon to N.C. Cowles, all interest under No. 20.
22. Deed: June 13, 1859, Moreton to J.H. Ranard, all interest under No. 11.
23. Deed: May 12, 1860, W.B. Sittons to W.H. Dalton, all interest under No. 11.
24. Deed: Mar. 9, 1859, Hopkins to D.R. Dees, undivided interest equal to 120 acres.
25. Deed: Mar. 9, 1859, Dees to Fowler undivided interest equal to 120 acres.
26. Deed: Nov. 7, 1859, Fowler and Babcock to Howland, all interest in rancho.
27. Deed: Mar. 19, 1859, Hopkins to Fowler, interest equal to 60 acres, which passed by deed Nov. 7, 1859, (Nos. 17 and 26) to Howland.
28. Deed: June, 11, 1860, Hopkins to Vestal, interest equal to 60 acres.
28. Deed: July 19, 1859, Hopkins to F.W. Wilson, interest equal to 260 acres, Wilson sold this interest by deed, Feb. 8, 1864, to L. W. Walker, but all of those deed from No. 11 inclusive, are cut off by the proceedings on foreclosure of mortgage given by Hopkins and Bennett to Richardson to secure part of purchase money of Deed No. 9, as shown in the following.
30. Judgement Roll--Richardson vs. Bennett, Hopkins et al, all of Hopkins vendees--Nos. 11--29, are made defendants in due form Order of Sale under above foreclosure and Sheriff's return.
31. Order of Sale under above foreclusure and Sheriff's return.
32. Sheriff's Certificate under above foreclosure.
33. " Deed to Ranard " " "

This brings all the interest which Hopkins got, under No. 9, into J.H. Ranard.

34. Deed: Apr. 6, 1858, Hunt to Hughes 1-3 of 1-18 acquired by NO. 8 equal to 1-54.
35. Deed: Jan. 4, 1859, Hughes to Railsback, 1-54 acquired under No. 34 under Nos. 66----70.

36. Deed: Aug. 4, 1858, Hunt to Ellsworth 1-2 of remaining interest to 1-54
37. Deed: Dec. 23, 1859, Ellsworth to Railsback 1-4 of 1-54 - 1-216.
38. Deed: Jan. 4, 1860, Ellsworth to Cowles 3-4 of 1-54 - 3-216.
39. Deed: Oct. 8, 1857, Hunt to J. and E. Denman 1-4 of 1-9 - 1-36
40. Deed: Nov. 24, 1858, Junt to Pepper all his interest in Rancho. This closes the Marcella Ninth.

Jose Geraldo Ninth

41. Deed: Jan. 7, 1857, Jose Geraldo Bojorques to Hamilton Gaston,--Martin Gaston,--Hugh Gaston,--George W. Johnson,--A.J. Stanley,--Charles McGuire,--E.S. McMurray,--Thomas McMurray,--Chas. Purvine,--Andrew McNamer,--Martin Lewis,--and James McAlay, and undivided One Ninth.
42. Deed: Oct. 24, 1857, McAmy to J. and E. Denman--his interest acquired under No. 4
43. Deed: Oct. 29, 1859, Thos. McMurray to Andrews, interest got by 41.
44. Deed: Nov. 28, 1859, E.S. McMurray to Denman and Hasbronck, interest got by 41.
45. Deed: Chas. McGuire and Amanda Jane His former wife, to Seavey-- all the interest they acquired under No. 41.
46. Probate proceedings in estate of Geo. W. Johnson, deceased, shows his death after Deed No. 41 was made and before the partition suit was brought; that the real property was distributed July 19, 1858, to his children, Amanda Jane, (wife of Charles McGuire,) and two minor sons, Charles and Wm. Alonzo Johnson.

46 a. Proceedings in matter of Estate and Guardianship of these two minor children, Charles Purvine, Guardian thereof.

47. Deed: Nov. 28, 1859, Amanda Jane McGuire, (as an unmarried woman) heir at law of her father Geo. W. Johnson deceased, to Charles Purvine; all of her interest in Rancho.
48. Divorce suit and decree, Amanda Jane McGuire vs. Chas. McGuire, by which she was divorced from him. This closes the Jose Geraldo Ninth.

Juana Ninth.

49. Deed: Andrew Johnson and wife, to John M. and Samuel Brown, conveys the whole "Juana"Ninth, and closes i (t?)

Theodosia Ninth

50. Deed: Nov. 30, 1858, Theodosia Bojorques to Bliss, Touchard and Salmon, entire minth.

51. Deed: Sept. 5, 1859, Bliss to Salmon all acquired under No. 56.
This closes the "Theodosia" Minth.

Juan Ninth

52. Deed: Jan. 24, 1854, Juan Bojorques to Hewlett and Lewis 1-9.

53. Deed: June 6, 1857, Hewlett to Walker 1-18.
54. Deed: Mar. 2, 1854, Lewis to Muirhead 1-30.
55. Deed: Mar. 2, 1854, Lewis to Comstock and Turner 1-36
This closes the "Juan" Ninth, and the whole unit of title, all of the undivided interests in the Rancho.

Special Locations.

56. Deed: June 26, 1852, Marcella et al, to Lewis a specified parcel.
57. Deed: Oct. 15, 1852, Bartolome et al, to E. and J. Denman a specified parcel.
58. Deed: Jan. 26, 1853, Denman to Wood, 1-2 of last above parcel.
59. Deed: Mar. 26, 1856, Wood to Denman, re-conveys all of last above.
60. Deed: Jan. 3, 1857, Bartolome et al, to Winn--a specified parcel.
61. Deed: Jan. 27, 1859, Est. of Winn deceased, appoinment of Dodge as Administrator who as such answered in partition suit.
62. Deed: Feb. 2, 1857, Bartolome et al, to Gregg, a specified parcel.
63. Deed: Jan. 24, 1853, Juana et al. to Justin, a specified parcel.
64. Deed: May 5, 1856, Justin to Jewell, last above parcel.
65. Deed: Jan. 24, 1853, Pedro et al. to Kelly, a specified parcel.
66. Deed: April 0, 1854, Kelly to Smith 1-2 of last above parcel.
67. Deed: July 5, 1854, Kelly and Smith to Mighell, last above parcel.
68. Deed: June 2, 1855, Kelly to Hewlett, all his interest in parcel.
69. Deed: June 2, 1855, Kelly to Hewlett, all his interest in parcel.

(handwritten - Combs next by mistake Pop j comes next. Turnover (page not in order)

70. Deed: June 1, 1857, Hewlett to Steele parcel last above mentioned.
71. Deed: Aug. 19, 1853, Hewlett to Kelly, parcel of 53 acres, There is no deed of this to Hewlett, but whatever he conveyed to Kelly by this deed, is re-conveyed to him, and passes to Steele,

72. Deed: Oct. 28, 1852, Bartolome et al. to Cameron-- two parcels of land.
73. Estate of Cameron dec., showing death, administration and distribution to his heirs, all of whom were parties to, and were duly served with summons in the partition suit.
74. Deed: June 7, 1853, Cameron to Blackburn--part of one of these parcels.
75. Deed: June 28, 1850, Blackburn to Martin, parcel last above mentioned.
76. Deed: June 26, 1855, Carder, Court Commissioner to Martin and Purvine, portion of "Cameron parcels" is of no value as the Estate was distributed and distributeess were parties to partition suit, as were also Martin and Purvine.
77. Deed: Nov. 19, 1859, Martin to McNamer, part of Cameron tract.
78. Deed: June 16, 1853, Bartolome et al. to Howe, specified parcel.
79. Deed: Oct. 19, 1853, Howe to Hewlett and Keller, part of last above parcel.
80. Deed: Dec. 5, 1853, Howe to Keller balance of last above parcel.
81. Deed: Feb. 24, 1854, Hewlett to Keller, his interest in last above parcel.
82. Deed: Mar. 2, 1854, Keller to Comstock, and Turner all of said parcel.
83. Deed: June 21, 1853, Bartolome et al. to Singley, specified parcel.
82 a Deed: Feb. 6, 1857 Singley to Bliss, and Merchant, last above parcel.
83 a Deed: Dec. 31, 1859, Bliss and Merchant, to Fairbanks last above parcel.
84. Deed: June 28, 1853, Bartolome et al. to Hewlett, specified parcel.
85. Deed: Nov. 10, 18 Hewlett to Jewell and Pierce, last above parcel.
86. Deed: Dec. 6, 1858, Pierce to Jewell, last above parcel.
87. Deed: Jan. 13, 1853, Bartolome et al. to Lewis, specified parcel.
88. Deed: Aug. 12, 1853, Lewis to Kent and Smith, last above parcel.
89. Agreement to sell. Kent and Smith, to Huff, part of last above parcel.
90. Deed: Nov. 15, 1856, Huff to Dillar, last above parcel.
91. Deed: Aug. 17, 1858, Dillar to Blackwell, last above parcel.
92. Deed: Mar. 18, 1854, Kent and Smith to Hunt, part of parcel in No. 88.
93. Deed: Mar. 2, 1857, Hunt to Lewis, last above parcel.
94. Deed: May 29, 1854, Kent and Smith to Calish and Newman, part of parcel acquired under No. 88.
95. Deed: May 26, 1854, Kent and Smith, to Wallace, part of parcel acquired under No 88.
96. Deed: April, 25, 1853, Lewis, Kent, Smith and Coe, to Allen, all of the parcel described in Nos. 87 & 88.
97. Deed: Jan. 26, 1854, Bartolome et al. to Tayloe and Moses, a specified parcel.
98. Deed: Mar. 19, 1855, Tayloe and Moses, to Sturdevant, 1-3 of last above parcel.
99. Power of Atty. Tayloe to Towne, to make deeds & c.
100. Deed: Nov 25, 1857, Moses and Tayloe, to Wise, 2-3 of last above parcel.
101. Deed: July 24, 1858, Wise to Perkins 2-3 of last above parcel.
102. Deed: July 5, 1859, Perkins to Fowler, all he got under last deed.
103. Deed: Dec. 8, 1855, Bartolome et al. to Tustin, a specified parcel.
104. Deed: Sept. 11, 1856, Tustin to Lewis last above parcel.
105. Deed: Sept. 10, 1858, Lewis to Tustin re-conveys last above parcel.
106. Deed: Sept. 13, 1858, Tustin to Omah, part of last above parcel.
107. Deed: Jan. 28, 1859, Oman to S. Collins, part of last above parcel.
108. Deed: June 18, 1859, L. Collins to Minor, G.A. Collins, and D.H. Collins, last above tract.
109. Deed: Sept. 13, 1856, Tustin to Purrington, parcel being part of that got und 103.
110. Deed: Nov. 21, 1856, Tustin to Ayres, parcel being part of thatgot under No. 1
111. Deed: Oct. 2, 1857, Ayres to Chapman, last above parcel.
112. Dec. 1, 1860, Chapman to Morrow last above parcel.
113. Deed: Nov. 11, 1857, Tustin to Seavey, parcel, being part of that got under No 103.
114. Deed: Jan. 9, 1854, Bartolome et al. to Clarke and Casanneva, 1000 acres to be by them selected.
115. Deed: 1854, Bartolome et al. to Clarke and Casannova same as No. 114.
116. Survey and Map by Clarke and Casanneva, showing selection of two parcels of 1575, and 25 acres.
117. Deed: Feb. 6, 1855, Clarke and Casanneva to Curtis and Smith--two parcels of 155, and 25 acres.

118. Deed: Feb. 19, 1855, Curtis and Smith, to Lewis--135 acre parcel.
119. Deed: Feb. 19, 1855, Curtis and Smith to Hewlett 25 acre parcel.
120. Deed: Mar. 8, 1855, Clarke to Casanneva 1440 acres.
121. Mortgage Mar. 8, 1855, Casanneva to Clarke 1440 acres
122. Release, May 17, 1855, Clarke toWade, 156 acres.
123. Deed: May 28, 1755, Casenneva to Wade 156 acres.
124. Deed: Oct. 17, 1856, Wade to Beeching and Chard, 150 acres.
125. Deed: Feb. 23, 1857, Beeching and Chard to Wade, re-conveys 150 acres.
126. Foreclosure of Mortgage, No. 121, Clarke vs..Casanneva, et al.
127. Certificate of sale under foreclosure last above.
128. Deed: Dec. 26, 1856, by Sheriff, under foreclosure to C.H. Wilson.
129. Deed: Mar. 1862, C.H. Wilson to Allen T. Wilson, parcel acquired as last above shown, under foreclosure sale.
129.(a) Deed: Jan. 3, 1857, Bartolome et al. to Moore, a specified parcel.
130. Deed: Nov. 8, 1858, Moore to Lewis, last above parcel
131. Deed: Mar. 27, 1855, Bartolome et al, to Hewlett, specified parcel.
132. Deed: Nov. 20, 1856, Tustin to Hewlett, a specified parcel.
133. Deed: Dec. 1, 1856, Angela Howe to Hewlett a specified parcel.
134. Deed: May 23, 1853, Juana et al. to Hewlett a specified parcel.
135. Deed: Dec. 22, 1858, Angel et al. to Jewell, 1000 acres
136. Deed was omitted as it cuts no figure.
137. Deed: June 12, 1857, Richards and Hunt to Freeman, a specified parcel.
138. Deed: was omitted as it cuts no figure.
139. Deed: May 24, 1858, Allen to Schroobeda, specified parcel.

This ends the Special Locations

(In pencil) Object all Special location irrevalent and immaterial.

Mortgages.

140. Mort. March 12, 1854, Johnson and wife "Juana" to Hewlett.
141. " July 23, 1857, Hopkins and Bennett to Richardson.
142. " Fowler to Dees.
143. " Dec. ?3, 1858, Jewell to Pierce.
144. " May 12, 1855, Tayloe and Moses to Fitzgerald and Perkins
145. " Sept. 13, 1856, Purrington to Tustin.
146. " July 9, 1859, " " Spears.
147. " Dec. 7, 1859, Chapman to Seavy.
148. " Nov. 11, 1857, Seavy to Tustin.
149. " Feb. 20, 1855, Lewis to Smith and Curtis.
150. " Dec. 22, 1858 Jewell to Bojorques.
151. " Nov. 1, 1854, Howard and wife "Angela" to Hewlett. (Howard should be Howe
152. " Jan. 28, 1859, Collins to Oman.

This Closes the Mortgages.

Tax Deeds &c.

153. Tax Deed Nov. 30, 1853, Stoker, Sheriff to Lewis.
154. Deed: Aug. 23, 1854, Lewis to Tustin, all got by 153.
155. Tax Certificate, Dec. 14, 1853, Doub, Sheriff, to Blackwell.
156. Tax Certificate Dec. 14, 1858; Doub, Sheriff to Wilson.
157. Tax Certificate Dec. 23, 1859, Doub, Sheriff to Adams
158. " " Dec. 23, 1859, " " " "
159. " " Dec. 14, 1858, Doub, Sheriff to Wilson.
160. " " " " " " " " Wallace.
161. " " June 20, 1853, Stoke " " Moylan.
162. " Dec. 13, 1859, Doub, " " Angellotti.
163. " Deed Nov. 22, 1853, Brockman " " Long.

ion

This closes the Tax Deeds &c, and comes up to, the commencement of the partition suit. (handwriting) grounds (?) (See note book h 138)

164. Lis pendons and judgement roll in partition suit, "Gates vs Salmon, et al." commenced May 18th 1860.
165. Deed: Aug. 24, 1864, Walker to Robson.
166. Deed: Aug. 24, 1864, Martin (defendent) and Morretti.
167. Deed: Aug. 26, 1864, Robson and Morretti to Martin.
168. July 27, 1869. ~~Order of publication of~~ Summons in partition suit, against unknown owners of interests in rancho.

(handwriting) Martin land notice (?)

(handwriting) Martin's wife not a defendent hence did not apply to her

169. July 25, 1870, Affidavit of George Pearce, in partition suit for order of accounting by the several defendents.
170. Order of Court, in partition suit, that defendents make verified written statements of rents received.
171. Verified Statement in partition suit by defendant, Charles Martin of rents by him received, and his claim to offset his improvements Sep. 3a 1870
172. Decree and map in partition suit.

(handwriting) No notice of meeting. Not enough in number or interest. Strike out evidence of S.M. Martin ? ?

173. Deed: Nov. 3, 1877, Dalton et al. to Hill, trustee &c.
174. Deed: Sept. 7, 1878, Hill, trustee to Walker, 859 acres (handwriting)
175. Deed: Oct. 29, 1878, Walker to Hewlett. No power to make ?
176. (handwriting) Whole of record Book.
177. " Order to Hill to make deed to Walker
178. " Deed Apr. 29, 1883 Hewlett to Walker
179. " Bojorques Articles ? - Is Bojorques Land reservation agreement in?

Note: This deraignment of title shows what happened to each of the ninths of Rancho Laguna de San Antonio mentioned in Bojorques Part 2. Also sent by Charmaine Burdell Martinelli is:

No. 8209 In The Supreme Court of the State of California filed Jan. 10, 1882 - from: p. 9 That while the plaintiffs (Charles Martin and G. Morettii, p. 1) were such owners ons so seized and possessed (May 25, 1878, p. 3) and entitled to the possession of said land and premises the said defendants did on the day and year aforesaid wrongfully and unlawfully enter into and upon the same, and oust and eject the plaintiffs' therefrom; and ever since that day wrongfully and unlawfully withhold and still and now wrongfully withold the possession thereof from the plaintiffs, to their wrong and injury and damage in the sum of one thousand dollars.

p. 12 Wherefore, by reason of the law and the findings aforesaid, it is ordered and adjudged that plaintiffs take nothing by this action, and that defendants do have and recover of and from the plaintiffs, defendants cost and disbursements incurred in this action amounting to the sum of thirty-six dollars ($36.50) and fifty cents. Judgement rendered and entered, Oct. 13, 1880. Note: This was earlier in the Marin and Sonoma County Courts. L.W. Walker, J. Fillioine, John Zamerogi and A. Armstrong were the defendants. L. W. Walker land is shown on the 1873 Marin Co. map and the Sonoma Co. Atlases of 1877 and 1898 in different areas. Like Gates vs. Salmon this illustrates the unusual boundary disputes of Rancho Laguna de San Antonio.

Feb. 9, 1856 - Gold Discovered at San Antonio (It was again in 1897)

Mar. 20, 1857 - Surveys of Ranchos - Sonoma Co. Journal

P. R. Thompson, Deputy U.S. Surveyor, is now pushing forward to an early completion the work of surveying the Spanish grants in this vicinity committed to him by John C. Hayes, U.S. Surveyor General. Mr. Thompson has already succeeded in establishing the corner bounds in the Roblar and Bojorques grants.

Dec. 19, 1856 (Excerpt) Petaluma - Sonoma Co. Journal

By Virtue of the power in me vested by the Stature of the State of California, I have taken in execution the following described real estate, for the non-payment of taxes, thereon, ending March 1st, 1857 to wit: ...Also, 160 acres, part of Bojorques rancho, assess to Lewis Martin. Also, 160 acres, part of Bojorques rancho, assessed in the name of Jacob Winn and R. Moore.

Mar. 20, 1857 Sonoma Co. Journal Surveys of Ranchos

P. R. Thompson, Deputy U.S. Surveyor, is now pushing forward to an early completion the work of surveying the Spanish grants in this vicinity comitted to him by John C. Hayes, U.S. Surveyor General. Mr. Thompson has already succeeded in establishing the corner bounds in the Roblar and Bojorques grants.

July 3, 1857 - Sonoma Co. Journal

FATAL ACCIDENT.-Mr. S.N. Terrill, of this Township, was thrown from his horse last Tuesday, p.m., near the Laguna de San Antonio-where he had gone to witness the races-and was instantly killed. At the occurrence of the accident, we learn that Mr. T., with several others, was in pursuit of a runaway horse, when, from some cause, his horse tripped and fell. In falling, Mr. T. Struck upon his head, and the horse fell upon and rolled over him. It is supposed that his neck was broken, as he survived the fall but a few minutes. Deceased has been a resident of Petaluma for several years, and was highly respected by his acquaintances. He was about 40 years of age; and leaves a wife and three children to mourn their sudden bereavement.

Oct. 30, 1857

Married. In Petaluma Oct. 21, by the Rev. James Pierpont, Mr. Joel D. Hendrix and Miss Mary E.F. Dillard, all of San Antonio.

Apr. 30, 1858 - Sonoma Co. Journal

Mr. William Davis of San Antonio Creek, has left at this office, a chicken possessing four legs, four wings, and two tails;-in fact, a perfect double chicken, minus one head and neck. (I am not certain whether this was San Antonio Creek and Chileno Valley or to the east)

Apr. 30, 1858 Sonoma Co. Journal

LIME AND MARBLE-Mr. Davis, of San Antonio creek, has exhibited to us two specimens of marble, taken from the hills in his locality, which he pronounces of superior quality. He further informs us, that he has just opened a bed of lime stone from which he will in a few weeks, be able to produce an article of lime, equal to any offered in the market.

Jan. 21, 1859 Sonoma County Journal NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC, And Especially to the settlers located upon the upper pottion of the Rancho Arroyo de San Antonio.

OFFICE OF RANCHO ARROYO DE SAN ANTONIO, Petaluma, July 14, 1858 HAVING recently been informed that certain persons, claiming as owners under a patent from the United States, for the Rancho Roblar de la Miseria, have, either directly or through an agent, been selling or endeavoring to sell, lands situated upon and belonging to the owners of the Rancho Arroyo de San Antonio:

We hereby give notice to all persons interested and the public at large, that the upper boundary line of the Rancho Arroyo de San Antonio, runs from the oak grove of the Miseria, above the ponds at the head of the creek of Petaluma to the head of the Laguna de San Antonio; and that the other boundaries of said Rancho Arroyo de San Antonio, are the creek of Petaluma and the creek of San Antonio, which latter empties into the creek of Petaluma. All persons are hereby notified, not to meddle in any manner with the lands within the above described boundaries, without written permission from us, and all persons either buying or selling, or interfering in any manner with said lands, without such written permission from us, and all persons either buring or selling, or interfering in any manner with said lands, without such written permission, will be held responsible for so doing.

Persons calling at our office in Petaluma, can have access to copies of the original Grants and Maps of the aforesaid Ranchos; also, of the Petaluma and Bojorques, (or Laguna de San Antonio) Ranchos, adjoining

JAMES F. STUARD,
CHARLES PATTON & Others

Jan. 21, 1859 Sonoma Co. Journal

ALSO, 750 acres of land, eligible situated, on the Bojorques Ranch; 400 acres under cultivation, upon which there are 3 dwelling houses, a good orchard, and other improvements. Title perfect. G.W. Oman. Inquire of Carder & Jones, Attorneys at Law, Main Street, Petaluma Petaluma, Dec. 3, 1858 16 t-f

Jan. 28, 1859 For Sale

ALSO, 750 acres of land, eligibly situated, on the Bojorques Ranch; 400 acres under cultivation, upon which there are 3 dwelling houses, a good orchard and other improvements. Title perfect. G.W. Oman.
Inquire of Carder & Jones, Attorneys at Law, Main Street, Petaluma.
Petaluma, Dec. 3, 1858. 16 t-f

Sep. 30, 1859 MARRIED 3-3

At St. John's Church, in this city, by Rev. H. Smeathman, 28th inst. Mr. George Mead and Miss Emily Phenix, both of Chileno Valley.

Note: This shows the name Chileno Valley was in use by this time.

Sep. 30 1859 Sonoma Co. Journal.
FATAL SHOOTING - A fatal difficulty occured at the Lagoons, about four miles from this city, on Wednesday evening of last week, between Juan Pulgas and Francisco Bier, during which Bier was shot and instantly killed. The difficulty is said to have occurred in relation to the ownership of a horse. It appears that a son of Pulgas's wife, had some time previously in a game of cards with Bier, lost thirty dollars, in payment for which he left a horse. On Wednesday Pulgas appeared and attempted to take the horse away, when Bier objected unless the thirty dollars was first paid, and thereupon took hold of the lariat attached to the animal, when Pulgas drew a pistol and shot him in the breast. Death ensued almost instantly. Pulgas is now in jail at San Rafael. It is said he delivered himself into the hands of the officers. We are told he is a hard case, and has but recently been discharged from the the State Prison.

Nov. 11, 1859 2-1 Sonoma Co. Journal
ORDERS IN LAND CASES. - Last Monday orders to return surveys were entered in the United States District Court, in the cases of the claims of Sebastian Nunes to Orestrimba; Thomas O. Larkin to Fluges Rancho; and Guillermo Castro to San Lorenzo. A decree was entered approving the survey made May 19th, 1859, of the claim of Bartolome Bojorques to Laguna de San Antonio.

Dec. 9, 1859 Sonoma Co. Journal
MARRIED In this city, 6th inst. by Rev. John Henry Brodt. Thomas Peterson, of San Antonio, and Miss Mary D. Waldemer of Denmark.

Feb. 17, 1860 Sonoma Co. Journal 2/1
AFFRAY AT SAN ANTONIO.- A Difficulty occurred in the San Antonio neighborhood, and about four miles from this city, last Wednesday foremoon, resulting in the serious of a Mrs. Ungar, wife of A. Hoffman Ungar. As an examination has not taken place, at the time of going to press, we can only give a statement from rumour. It appears that a dispute in reference to the rights of property in a certain piece of land has for some existed between Mr. Ungar and a neighbor named Thos. Blackwell, and that the case is yet in litigation. Last Wednesday, Blackwell, siding by several men, and while Ungar was in town, proceeded to fence the disputed land in, whereupon Mrs. Ungar, said to have been armed with a scythe, &c, proceeded to warn Blackwell and Part off. Hard words passed pro and con, when the woman proceeded to work of demolishing the fence, upon which Blackwell seized a picket and commenced as assault, inflicting an ugly gash upon the head and breaking one arm. Mrs. U. is quite seriously, but not fatally injured. Blackwell has been arrested, and was to be examined yesterday (Thursday) afternoon.

School Fund of Jan. 22, 1862 Chileno Valley 51 Children 123.80½
San Antonio 52 Children 126.23

From: History of Marin Co. 1880, 1972

Jan. 21, 1863 The Petaluma Argus
Tomales Valley Mrs. H.N. Stemple, several years since in the Stockton asylum, last 2 or 3 months of returning symptoms. Sent children outside with a neighbor's g girl and cut off the head of an infant 8 months old. She had alluded to blood offerings in reference to the bible.

Mar. 25, 1863 Legal Notice Two Rock area, the persons names, taxes (Argus)
"

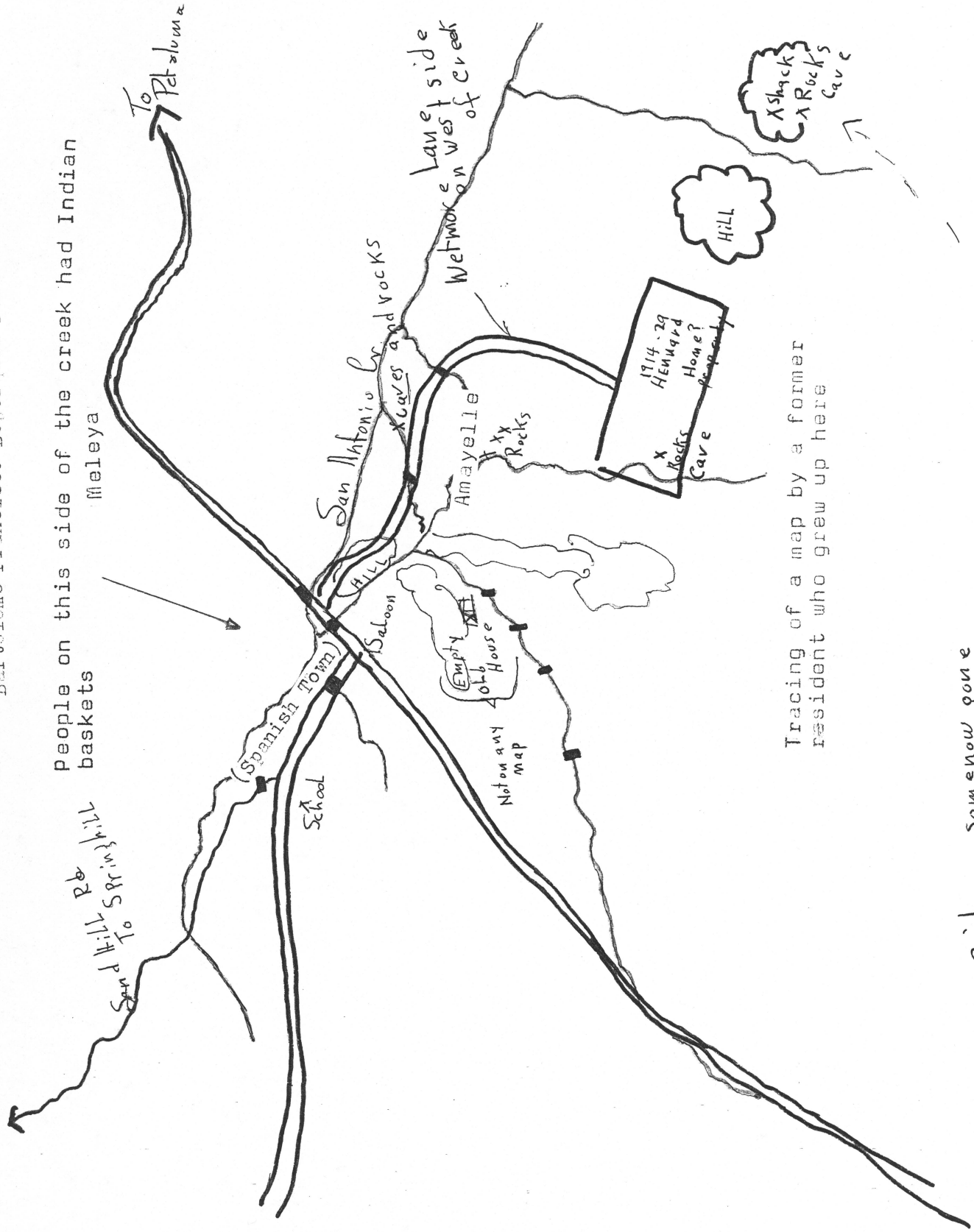
Sep. 23, 1863 Boys-22 girls-26 Laguna District School "

Site of the Miwok Indian Village of Amayelle

Section One.

Copy of a map drawn by Mrs. Bihn who grew up in Chileno Valley. I think the Hennard home is where she lived. The map was sent in the late 1960's. She wrote:

"The caves I remember & never went near when I was alone also old board & batt shack. But I did go to both in 1923-5. There were many creeks some dry now. The tavern was in use in 1916-21. Horses were tied to rail in front. Barn burned in early '20's. Many small knolls made little swales that stayed green in early summer"

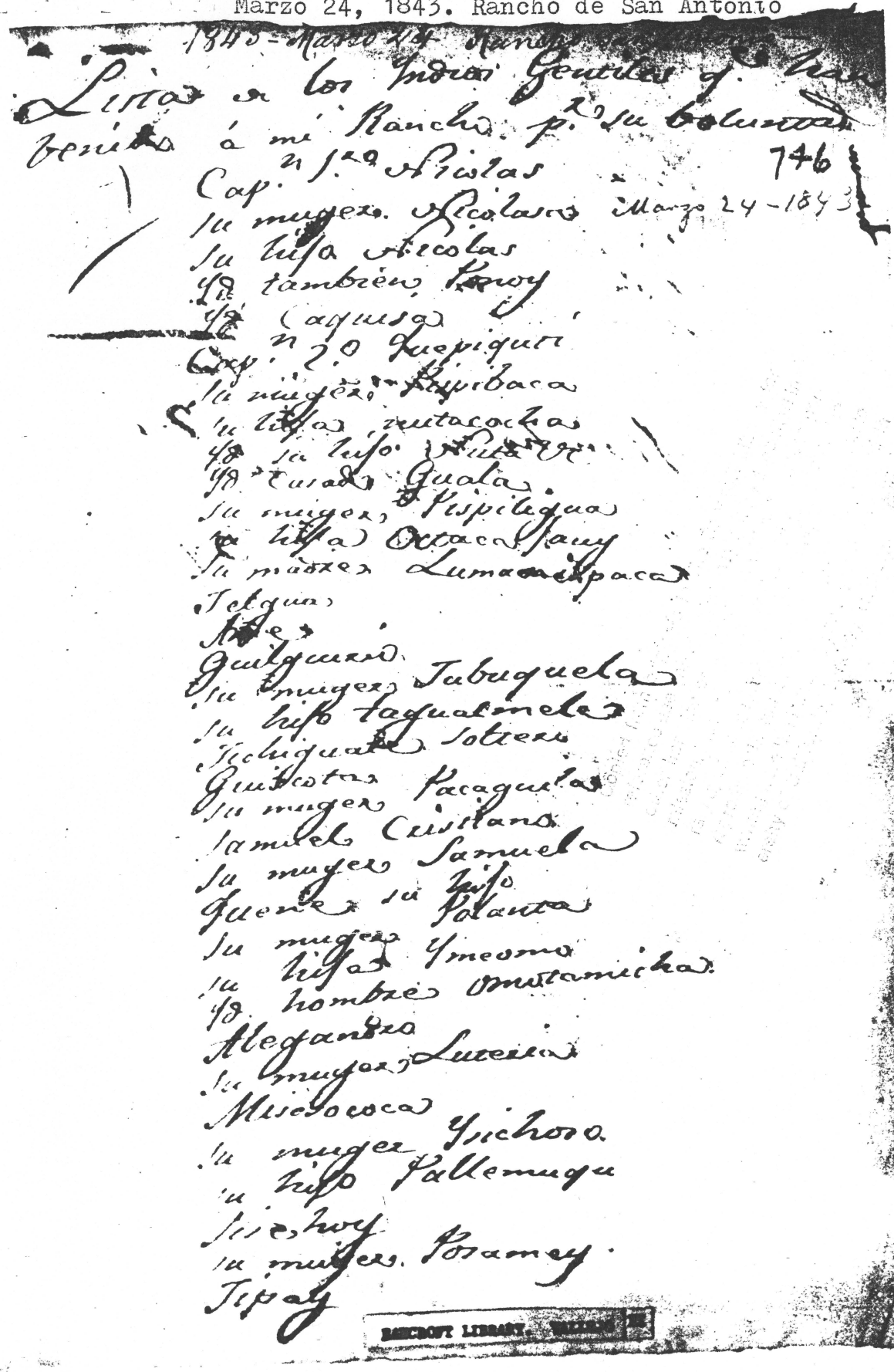


Charmaine Burdell Martinelli sent Bojorques listings from A Guide to the Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo Documentos para la Historia de California 1780-1875 by Doris Marion Wright, 1953. Robert Ryal Miller looked them up and sent copies.

Bohorques, Bartolo. Mar. 24, 1843. Rancho de San Antonio.

List of gentile Indians

Marzo 24, 1843. Rancho de San Antonio



1843 - Marzo 24 Rancho de San Antonio

Lista de los Indios Gentiles q. han venido á mi Rancho p.r su voluntad

Cap.n 1.o Nicolas 746

su mujer. Nicolasa Marzo 24-1843

su hija Nicolas

y también Kawy

y (aquisa)

Cap.n 2.o Kupiquen

su mujer Kupibaca

su hija Putacachas

y su hijo Putacu

y Curada Guala

su mujer, Kupilegua

y hija Oxtaca Jany

su madre Lumaaikpaca

Telguan

Ake

Quilguaco

su mujer Tabuquela

su hijo Tagualmela

Tchiguate Sobreo

Guitastas Pacaquila

su mujer

Samuel Cristiano

su mujer Samuela

Guenes su hijo

su mujer Polanta

su hija Ymeomo

su hombre Omutamicha

Alejandro

su mujer Luciana

Mucococa

su mujer Yichoro

su hijo Pallemuqu

Yichoy

su mujer Poramey

Tipay

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2 exp. C-B
11:351

On July 16, 1994 at the Dedicatio of the Dos Piedr s at the Two Roc Presbyterian Chu rch, Franklin Bu rns told me that the Indians of R ancho Laguna de San Antonio eventually went to Lake County. The may have lived among the Lake Miwok whose dial ect would have been similar to those of the Coa st Miwok. He al so said they returned each year to harvest seeds at Chileno Vall-ey. Each year fewer came until none did. Whether they still li ved at the village sites of Amayello or Melaya or elsewhere on the rancho before leaving I do not know.

Don Bartolo Bojorques wrote that these Indians had come to his rancho. Whether they had once been at Misn. San Rafael but left after the secularization of 1834 or were from those Miwok who had never been at San Rafael is unknown. Also unknown is whether any Miw-

ok were still at Amayelle and Meleya or other lost sites when the rancho was first settled is unknown.

Yea Cochas } Vidas 747
Eleo Cochas }
Yului
Lalas
Salaquea su mujer
Ama Nombre
Eleven Coca

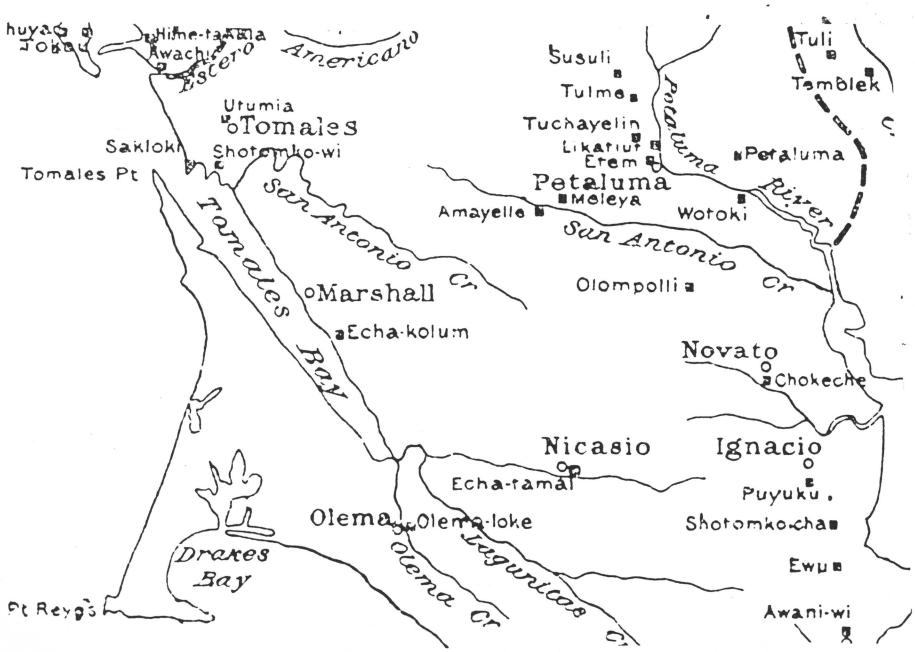
Suma de almas 44
Rancho de S. Antonio 24 de
Mayo de 1843
Bartolo Bufuques

BANCROFT LIBRARY. VALLEJO XI

From: Interviews with Tom Smith and Maria Copa - Isabel Kelly's Ethnographic Notes on the Coast Miwok Indians of Marin and Southern Sonoma Counties, 1991 p. 62 Named Settlements

amaye'lle
Barrett 1908:310, and Map 1 (ama, Indian warriors: yellen, thoroughfare) On San Antonio Creek at a point probably about five miles west-southwest of the town of Petaluma.

meleya
Kroeber 1925: 324 fig. 22 (southwest of Petaluma) Barrett 1908: 310 meleya, turtle, Map 1 On San Antonio Creek at a point probably about three miles and a half west southwest of Petaluma.



Amayelle and Meleya from A.L. Kroeber's Handbook of California Indians, p. 274

See also:
Interviews with Tom Smith and Maria Copa, p. 4

From: Sylvia B. Thalman - The sex of people with Coast Miwok names is often apparent from the context. Coast Miwok translations are from Interviews with Tom Smith and Maria Copa: Isabel Kelly's Ethnographic Notes on the Coast Miwok Indians of Marin and Southern Sonoma Counties, Calif. The list reads as follows:

1843 Marzo 24 Rancho de San Antonio

Listo de los Indios Gentiles que ha venido a mi Rancho p( ) su ( )
List of gentile Indians who have come to my Rancho

Capn. Jao(?) Nicolas
Capitan (chief) Jao. (perhaps Jacobo) Nicolas (this is a Spanish baptismal name)

la muger Nicolasa
the woman (his wife), Nicolasa (bapt. name)
su hijo Nicolas
his son, Nicolas (baptismal name)
su tambien P(e)noy
his also P(e)noy (probably. "also his son") Pene means ""hollow."
la muger Peuibaca
his wife, Peuibaca. Paka is flower. There is no letter "b" in Coast Miwok. Paka is common in women's names.
su hija Nutacocha
her (or his) girl (daughter), Nutacocha. Neta is "to make love or enjoy oneself." Cocha is "house"
y su hijo Nuta( )
and her (or his) son, Nuta( )
y casada Guala
and wife, Guala. The Spanish "gu" is pronounced "w." Wali is "spirit" or "owl." Wali is also a guess in the grass game.
su muger Pispiligua
his wife, Pispiligua. Pispi is "clam shell bead." Liwa is "water."
su hija Ottacasauy
his daughter, Ottacasauy. Ottaca is "feathered belt." Awe is "name" or "tomorrow."
su madre Lumaninpaca
his mother, Lumaninpaca. Luma is "grey willow," a basketry material. Luman is "a pole near the sweat house." Paka is "flower."
Telgua
A(n)es
Guilguirio. Wila is "summer" or "ghost."
su muger Tubuguela
his wife, Tubuguela
su hijo Tagualmele
his son, Taguelmele. Mele is "duck."
Tichiguate soltera
Tichiguate, a single woman. Tika is "conical carrying basket." Wate is "blackberry."
Guiscota. Kota is "seal," the animal.
su muger Pacaguilas
his (or her) mother, Pacaguilas. Paka is "flower." Wila is "summer" or "ghost."
Palaguea su muger
Palaguea, his wife. Pala is "tule." Wea is "earth or country."
Ama, hombre
Ama, a man. Amata is "crab." Amu is "little brother."
Eloven Coca. Ela is "toy." Cocha is "house."

Suma de ( ) mas 44
sum of (these) 44

Rancho de S. Antonio 24 de Marzo 1843
Rancho of San Antonio 24 of March 1843

(signed) Bartolo Bojorques

The above was published in MAPOM NEWS Aug.-Sep. 1994, V. XXV #4-5
Miwok Archaeological Preserve of Marin

Whether these Indians were native to the area and from villages like Amayelle or Melaya or came from Mish. San Rafael after the secularization of 1834 is unknown. Thousands of north bay Indians had died in the smallpox epidemic of 1838.

Pictorial History of Tiburon A Calif. Railroad Town, Ed. by James Heig, 1984, p. 3 "After the arrival of the Spaniards in California (1769) and the establishment of the missions, the people of the coastal tribes were taken, often by force, to be converted to Christianity and to work for their salvation and their daily bread in the mission fields and orchards. More than two thousand Coast Miwok people - about two thirds of the entire aboriginal population - were baptized in the four nearest missions, San Rafael, San Francisco, Sonoma and San Jose. The minority who eluded capture were utterly without rights or protection. Most of the villages were abandoned."

Indians of Bodega-Tomales Region in California - Early European Contacts by Clinton R. Edwards, The Indian Historian, Spring 1969, V. 2, #1

"Thus up to the turn of the nineteenth century and for a few years beyond, European contacts with the Indians of this region seem to have been generallybenign and not particuarly disruptive of native ways of life. There is no evidence in subsequent accounts to corroborate Colnett's description of Spanish depredations, at least as regards the Bodega-Tomales country. There are no records of warfare, and the Indians seem to have retained their freindly and open disposition towards the Europeans. Also, there is no mention of depopulation by introduced diseases, so common a cause of Indian decline in other parts of the Americas. It appears, then, that not untill the occupation of Bodega Harbor by the Russians, and the subsequent settlement of the San Rafael and Sonoma missions, was Indian life altered seriously."

Note: James Colnett, an Englishman had anchored at Bodega on Sep. 11, 179

The Missionization of the Coast Miwok Indians of California by Charles C. Colley, Calif. Hist. Soc. Quarterly, June 1970

The first Coast Miwok baptism is on record at San Francisco for the year 1783, so it can be assumed that limited numbers of Coast Miwok were being brought south at that time to share in the "benefits" of mission life. By the 1790's, however, it was becoming more difficult for clerical authorities to persuade the Indians to come into missions voluntarily for any reason. Why did resistance of the Indians to the missions grow? The answer lies in the basic differences between Indian and Spanish culture which became amplified in the missions surroundings.

Missions law took away the Indian's previous freedom, although he was placed under no greater physical restraaint or social compulsion than many civilized groups today. But to the Indian of that period loss of freedom was a severe blow."

History of Calif. H.H. Bancroft, 1880's, 1966, V. II, p. 597, f.n. 21
In the west beyond the range of hills is an estero from the port of Bodega, called Tamales. The range extends n. 9 leagues, then the plains of Livantonome, where the gentiles are being reduced, a house having been built and lands marked out (Sta Rosa to Petaluma region) Missions lands from the rancheria of Annamus, called San Pedro Alcantara, in the Corte de Madera, and the Rinconada del Tiburon. The grain lands de temporal begin in the canada of Olompali, or Santisimo Rosario, the chief being a Christian and farmer. Cattle graze in the canadas of Las Gallinas, Arroy de San Jose, Novato, Colomache, Echatamal, and Olompali; the horses go farther to Olemochoe, or San Antonio, the stream, dry in summer, rising in the laguna of Ocolom, or San Antonio, the lands of which join those of Novato, Colomache, and Echa-camal, 'going round the hill.' Laguna of Ocolom seems to belong to the mission, but the natives are warlike."

Calif. Place Names, 1949, 60, 65. p. 215. Olemaloke-Coyote Valley. Olemoloque-"seems to be a tribal name" Olemochoe in the territory of the Laguna de San Antonio grant at the Sonoma Co. Line" (Olamentke) for the Indians in northern Marin Co.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS in the SAN ANTONIO VALLEY, Marin and Sonoma Counties, California by Tom King, Ward Upson, Ralph Milner Occasional Paper Number 1 NORTHWESTERN CALIFORNIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY Dec. 1966

p. 89
Housing: Though housepits have been reported in various parts of the Coast Miwok area - and in fact two were recorded by an NCAS survey party at Son-400 in the western San Antonio Valley beyond the area of this paper 1 and housefloors have been reported in excavations at Mrn-20 and Mrn-192, no structural remains whatever were encountered at Mrn-357 or its neighboring sites.

p. 90
We look forward to the completion and publication of the investigation of Mrn-192, and the reports on Mc Beath's and Treganza's work at various inl nd sites, as well as the planned excavation in the Bolinas area and our own intended work in Chileno Valley to fill in the picture somewhat.

p. 95
NOTES 13. The western end of the San Antonio Creek watershed, from the creek's headwaters in the hills north of Walker Creek and south of Chileno Valley to the Petaluma-Point Reyes Road has not been surveyed archaeologically. However, in 1961 Conger and King, by invitation of a landowner, recorded Mrn-400 in the western valley. It is not included in this report because of its relatively great distance across unsurveyed property from the other San Antonio Valley sites and because it has never been excavated. A report on three peculiar stone artifacts thought to have "m sical" properties recovered from an erosion bank at the site in 1961 was published in the July, 1966, issue of American Antiquity. (over) →

Contributions To The Archaeology Of Point Reyes National Seashore: A Compendium In Honor Of Adan E. Treganza, 1970

p. 112 Group One: In group one a high ratio of large sites to small is found. I infer that the west side of Tomales Bay above White Gulch was part of a tribelet territory that extended across the Bay and probably inland for some distance. It is possible that the eastern boundary of this group corresponds to the central drainage divide of Marin County. The geographic corridor provided by Walker Creek, Chileno Valley, and San Antonio Creek might have allowed transpeninsula movements in trade if not in population in this area (cf King, et al.,1966).

p. 173 and Point Reyes constituted the territory of a social-unit distinct from that resident in the San Antonio/Walker Creek drainages and on the east shore of Tomales Bay.

p. 282 Farther to the north, several large, self-contained interior valleys occur just south of and around the Marin-Sonoma border. Nicasio and a part of Chileno Valley have been surveyed for archaeological resources, and sites have been rumoured in Hick's Valley. In Nicasio only two or th ee very small sites have been recorded, and this pattern is repeated in western Chileno Valley. In Chileno Valley, however one quite large site has been located towards the east end of the valley, entirely without surrounding smaller sites. A single large unit without outliers has also been recorded at Fairfax.

Note: The site at the eastern end of Chileno Valley is Amayelle and is on the Coast Miwok map p. 274 in Handbook of California Indians, 1925, by A.L. Kroeber. Meleya is shown a little to the n.e. Mrn 192 is Novato. I cannot identify Mrn 20 or 400 or Son 400. There is a Miwok burial ground near the house built by Elisha Light c. 1868 another somewhere at the foot of San Antonio Mtn. and in the east lake bed of Ocolom or Laguna de San Antonio. A Hick's Valley site is Colenqueche (canada de) Land Case 352 ND, May 14, 1861, testimony of Pedro Bojorques beginning on p. 265. The survey Plat of Corte Mader de Novato it shows it as Colinquinti. See Bojorques Part 7

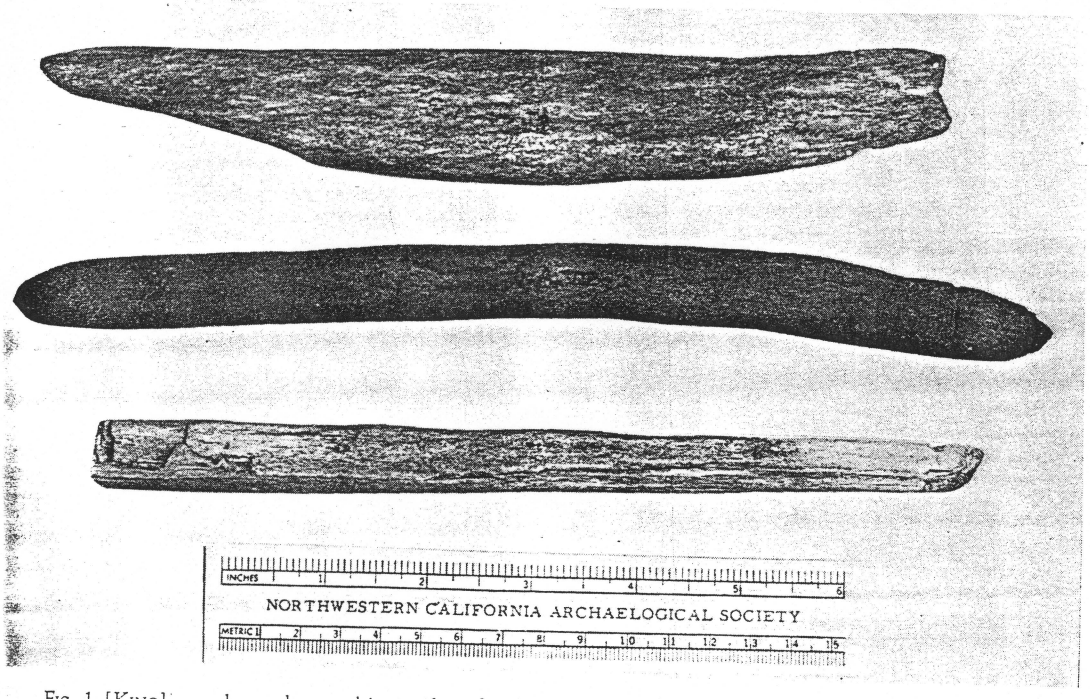


Fig. 1 [King]. *a*, glaucophane schist artifact; *b*, glaucophane schist artifact with wear marks visible at center; *c*, petrified wood artifact with wear marks at center.

A CACHE OF STONE ARTIFACTS HAVING "MUSICAL" PROPERTIES FROM MARIN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Thomas F. King

Abstract

Three artifacts found in a cache in Marin County, California, are suggested as having functioned in a "musical" capacity. Information on the distribution of such artifacts is solicited.

THE OBJECTS PICTURED in Figs. 1*a*, 1*b*, and 1*c* were found in 1961 protruding from the stream-cut northern periphery of site Son-400, in northern Marin County, California, by members of the Northwestern California Archaeological Society. Figs. 1*a* and 1*b* are of glaucophane schist, while Fig. 1*c* is of petrified wood. All seem unmodified except for a shallow rubbed groove around one end of each. They were found in a cluster, all oriented with their grooved ends pointed north. Limited excavation revealed no other objects in association. Depth from original surface was uncertain due to the eroded nature of the stream cut.

Subsequent exploration of the creek bed adjacent to the north revealed that while schist is found in some abundance, petrified wood is rare, if present at all. Stones approximating the shape of the reported artifacts are very rare. Presumably, then, the artifacts were selected or imported after some deliberate effort on the part of their users.

Speculation as to possible uses for the objects has of course been rampant, ranging from "crude phallic charmstones" to "stone atlatls." It remained for Albert Elsasser of the University of California, Berkeley, to make what appears to us the most plausible suggestion: that the objects might have been selected for their tonal qualities and functioned in a capacity somewhat like that of the obsidian "tinklers" reported archaeologically in the area by Beardsley (Beardsley 1954: 46–7). To test this suggestion we suspended the objects from a rod along with three vaguely similar stone objects: a cylindrical charmstone, a phallic charmstone, and a fortuitous water-worn basalt cylinder; then we struck each in turn with a drumstick. The difference was marked; the three artifacts under investigation produced very pleasant rings in different keys while the others produced dull "clunks."

In the process of striking the artifacts, too, our attention was drawn to a feature heretofore unnoticed: the artifacts in Figs. 1*b* and 1*c* both show decided wear marks in the form of scratches and chips near their midpoints, at precisely the points we found ourselves striking them.

While the above does not purport to prove that the reported artifacts functioned in some kind of "musical" capacity, it does seem to us that the evidence indicates that this may be the case. Further information and opinions on distribution and possible uses for such artifacts are desired.

Beardsley, R. K.
1954 Temporal and Areal Relationships in Central California Archaeology, *University of California Archaeological Survey Reports*, No. 24. Berkeley.

Northwestern California
Archaeological Society
Petaluma, California
June, 1965

Son-400

N.W. CALIF. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY. Occasional Paper #1
Archaeological investigations in the San Antonio Valley, Marin and Sonoma Counties, Calif.
by Tom King, Ward Upson, Ralph Milner,
Dec. 1966
p. 8

A note in American Antiquity (King 1966) dealt with a cache of artifacts on Son-400, on western San Antonio Creek.

CHILENO VALLEY SURVEY

This coming winter the NCAS is kicking off one of its largest projects; a site survey of Marin County's proposed Walker Creek Resavoir, in the Chileno Valley region, north of San Francisco.

Chileno Valley shows every sign of having been a periodic lake throughout the anathermal* and perhaps during the Pleistocene. It contains known ethnographic sites and an early Mexican settlement that figured in the Bear Flag Revolt. The NCAS project, which may take up to five years, will attempt a full study of the region in all its aspects.

* Anathermal: The wet period following the retreat of the continental glaciers.

Description of lands in 1822. *Misiones, Cuad., Estados*, MS., 316–19; in 1828. *Register of Brands*, MS., 3–5. I give the substance of the latter for the sake of the names. In the west beyond the range of hills is an *estero* from the port of Bodega, called Tamales. The range extends N. 9 leagues, then the plains of Livantonomé, where the gentiles are being reduced, a house having been built and lands marked out (Sta Rosa to Petaluma region). Mission lands from the ranchería of Annamus, called San Pedro Alcántara, in the Corte de Madera, and the Rinconada del Tiburon. The grain lands *de temporal* begin in the cañada of Arangues or San Pedro Regalado. Live-stock feeds northward to the ranchería of Olompali, or Santísimo Rosario, the chief being a Christian and farmer. Cattle graze in the cañadas of Las Gallinas, Arroyo de San José, Novato, Colomache, Echatamal, and Olompali; the horses go farther to Olemochoe, or San Antonio, the stream, dry in summer, rising in the laguna of Ocolom, or San Antonio, the lands of which join those of Novato, Colomache, and Echacamal, 'going round the hill.' Laguna of Ocolom seems to belong to the mission, but the natives are warlike.

[22] Chap. xx. xxi. xxii. this vol.; *Arch. Sta B.*, MS., xii. 361–2.
[23] *Kotzebue's New Voyage*, ii. 111–14.
[24] Chap. xxiii.

Olema, ō-lē'-mȧ: post office, **Creek** [Marin]. The approximate site of modern Olema was probably occupied by an Indian village mentioned repeatedly as *Olemos* and *Olemus* in the baptismal records of Mission Dolores after 1802 (Arch. Mis., I, 87 ff., 108). According to Merriam, the Hookooeko Indian name of the place was *O-lā'-mah* (*Mewan Stock*, p. 355). The Coast Miwok village of *Olemaloke*, 'coyote valley,' mentioned by Barrett (*Pomo*, p. 307), was obviously not at the site of the present-day Olema but was some ten miles north, in what is now called Chileno Valley. What seems to be a tribal name, *Olemoloque*, is mentioned on October 14, 1805 (Arch. Mis., I, 89), and the same root is found in '*Olemochoe*' in the territory of the Laguna de San Antonio grant at the Sonoma County line. The occurrence of the stem of the name in different regions confirms Kroeber's assumption that it had become a "tribal" name (*Olamentke*) for the Indians in northern Marin County. According to Barrett, the word *ō' le* is Coast Miwok for 'coyote' (*Pomo*, p. 307). Olema post office was established February 28, 1859.

June 2, 1864 Petaluma Journal & Argus, Thurs. Morning From C.B. Martinelli

Murder----On Wednesday of last week (May 25), a difficulty occured at Chileno Valley, between Juan Silvas, a Spaniard, and Juan Bejarano an Italian, during which the former was shot by the latter and killed. We have not heard the full particulars. We understand that Silvas left for parts unknown.

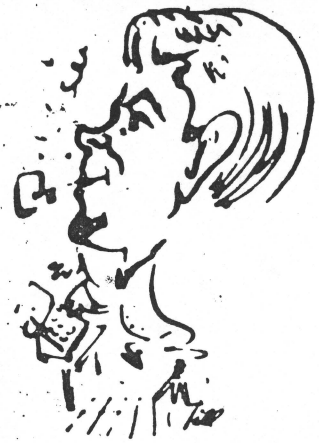
Note: In the census of 1860 Juan Bejarano was from Peru. See p. 3 Part II, Section III, Angel Ma. de la Luz Bojorques.

From: Sonoma Co. Coroner's Inquests 1852-1898, Son. Col Gen. Soc. 1991
Walker, T.S. - Commonly known as "Tip". 4 June 1876. 18 years - An Indian - a resident of Marin Co. Laguna, one mile from Marin Co. but in Sonoma Co. Inquest in Petaluma Township. Accidental drowning while trying to swim across the laguna. Witnesses: Joh Salazar. Coroner: Kelly Tighe, Sonoma Co.

Jan. 4, 1969

SO THEY TELL ME

Bill Soberanes



Archaeologist Special

THE FOLLOWING is a letter from Tom King, chief archaeologist, University of California, Los Angeles.

Dear Bill: The December 12 Argus penetrated down here to the depth of the L.A. Basin wrapped around a Christmas package, and naturally I read it with interest. And what should I find but Soberanes, inflaming the masses once again, this time with tales of a "treasure in Chileno Valley.

Now, I well remember when your story of a "monster" roaming the hills of northern Marin brought crowds of gun-toting tee-agers into the San Antonio Valley, causing not a little consternation to local landowners and those of us engaged in archaeological work there at the time, and this latest crusade concerns me.

My erstwhile colleagues at the Northwestern California Archaeological Society have spent some time and effort locating Indian sites in Chileno Valley that may be destroyed if one or the other of the proposed Walker Creek Dams are built.

Your friend and my friend, Mike Mannion, plans to do historic-archaeological excavations at the site of Spanish Town. Since Spanish Town was the home of the destitute hop-pickers and (other errant souls), it's unlikely there's any significant treasure buried there, but any scattering of sherds will be the end of any historic data Mike might hope to obtain from the site.

I don't mean to try to limit the freedom of your press, or dabble overmuch in the affairs of my no-longer home, but there are guys like you in many, many communities, who every now and again send the bored and the thoughtless out to pot about in the Indian sites and vandalize the ghost towns.

As an old acquaintance I'd like to ask you to give a thought to the destruction you may unleash when you write approvingly of treaure-hunts and monster-chases.

My Answer To Tom

DEAR TOM: First of all, the news about the possibility of a treasure being buried in Chileno Valley was broken by Gilbert Carlos Bojorques, a prominent California historian, whose ancestors had huge land grants in that area. Bojorques and other members of the newly formed Californios have shown considerable interest in this treasure. All of the members of this group are direct descendants of the early California Spaniards.

While doing research on the land grants and the treasure he thinks might be buried in this area, Bojorques conferred with many local historians, including Ed Mannion. Bojorques has also stated that he believes the treasure he is looking for has great historical value as well as monetary worth—and he has stated, "If I should find this treasure, the money would go towards preserving the early California landmarks, my ancestors built."

Borjorques has also put close to 50 years of research into this project.

\+ + + + +

As for the monster in Marin County, I certainly didn't create this story. There were reports of such a monster being spotted and I merely reported them.

The story of a monster or monsters roaming Northern California have been filtering out for many years. If you read newspapers, magazines and listen to the radio or watch television, you have to be familiar with the stories of Mr. Bigfoot. The story of Mr. Bigfoot has appeared on both the United Press and Associated Press news wires.

True or false, the Bigfoot stories have inspired the more adventuresome individuals to search for him, and I'd like to point out that if it were not for adventuresome individuals, we wouldn't have much history to preserve.

Petaluma Argus-Courier June 23, 1969

Letters To The Editor

Warning On Smallpox

While on vacation in the Petaluma area recently I was shown the Bill Soberanes article with the supercilious letter of Tom King, Jan. 4, 1969, prince of the archaeologists, who expressed concern over treasure seekers who might disturb Indian sites. Evidently he was thinking of the Indian Village of San Vicente which was at the Chileno Valley crossroads and its burial ground on the Tomasetti property. A fact that has been overlooked is that this is the area also of the adobe church of Spanish Town and along the creek victims of the 1868 smallpox epidemic were buried. Last year I read of graves being opened in the southwest and deaths occurred from smallpox and the germs were still virulent. Perhaps the owner of the property will change his mind about giving permission for excavations. Among those buried are probably the wife of Bartolome Francisco Bojorques, the grantee, Maria Nicolasa Linares. Henry Howe, a son in law and Maria Antonia Arroyo y Bojorques, a granddaughter who married Jose Salazar, my great grandfather, whose daughter, my great grandmother was pockmarked from the epidemic which decimated the rancho in 1868.

Evidently the depth of graves has something to do with the germs staying virulent, conditions of soil and moisture. As well as this there are many descendants of the Bojorques and their relatives who would notlike to see the graves disturbed as well as descendants of the Indian tribe. I was told an owner of the land there had kept their burial ground secret because of his friendship for descendants of the tribe, which perhaps had been nearly wiped out in the 1838 smallpox epidemic.

As for the treasure, this isn't the spot, so there is no need for Mr. King to be concerned, it is however within the boundaries of the rancho Laguna de San Antonio and Senor Gilberto Carlos Bojorques is in charge of the search.

Roger Rehm,
1149 Fernwood St.,
West Sacramento, Calif. 95691

Jan. 4, 1969

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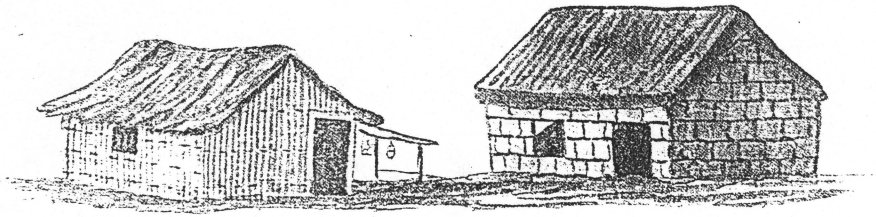
Mexican Houses

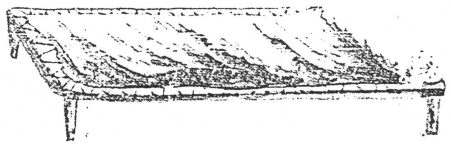
This previously unpublished sketch of Mexican houses by William H. Meyers illustrated a letter by the artist, circa 1846. Courtesy Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, N.Y.

The exterior of the houses presents the appearance as described in the drawing above - they are generally of one story with one room- the wealthier classes have however more- and many of the roofs are flat-in the interior you will generally see an image or picture of the Sant presiding over the inmates- a crude (?) table (a) couple of old trunks or boxes with 2 chairs many have no chairs- a bed made of a square frame with 4 legs and a hide drawn tightly across, as a sacking (?) bottom- a few acohes (?) and a gourd to hold water complete the list of household furniture- as to blankets & coverlias they are unknown- the seraps- worn in the day answers at nigh for a covering when the weather is cold & when it is warm- they need no covering- such are the bone and sinews of the country fated to undergo



Palizada, poles or logs stuck in the ground

Adobe, bricks are shown much larger than they were made



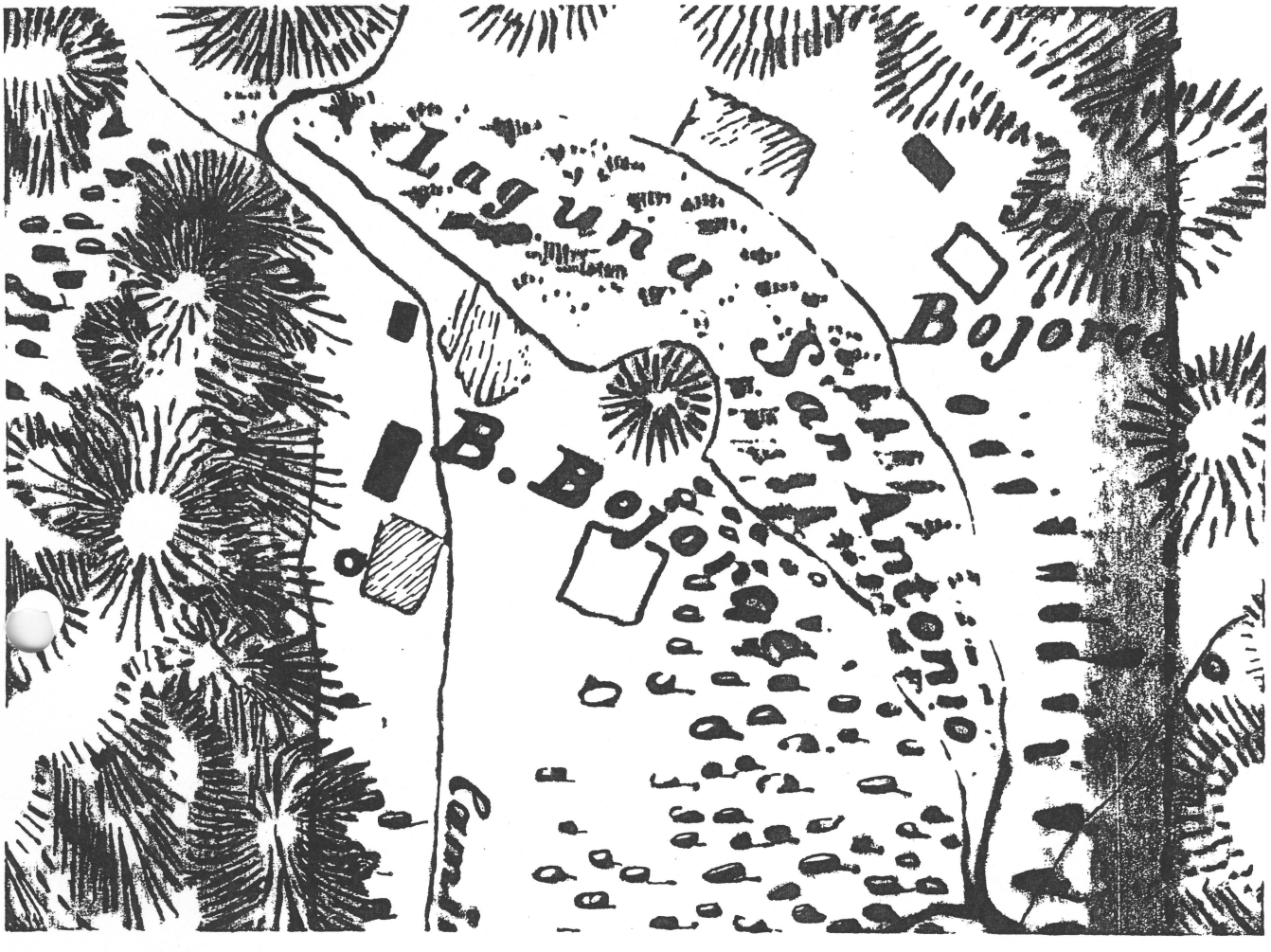
Bed

From: ARTISTS IN CALIFORNIA 1786-1940, 1986 by Edan Milton Hughes

MEYERS, William Henry (1815-). Amateur watercolorist. Born in 1815 in Philadelphia, PA. Meyeres was a member of the U.S. Navy when Monterey was prematurely seized from the Mexicans in 1842 and was active in Calif. during the Mexican War. In 1847 Meyers resigned from the Navy and worked in Washington, DC. His painting The Taking of Monterey on October 20, 1842 now hangs in the Bancroft Library in Berkeley. His daily diary which was illustrated with his watercolor sketches of the conquest of Calif. is now held in Roosevelt Library in Hyde Park, NY.

Official letterhead of the Customs House of Monterey used for the documents (expedientes) of land grants in the Mexican period. It reads: Stamp 42 silver coins. Occupied provisionally by the Maritime Customs House of the port of Monterey, in the Department of the Californias for the year 1844. Pablo de la Guerra. General Manuel Micheltorena from Mexico was Governor of California. To the left below his name is the stamp of the Customs House. AD MARIT DE MONT. being the abbreviation of Aduana Maritima de Monterey above the Mexican eagle.

This example is from Expediente 483 for Laguna de San Antonio granted to Don Bartolome Francisco Bojorques in Marin and Sonoma Counties. He was an ancestor of mine.



Enlarged stamp of the Monterey Customs House that I copied with a camera from Rancho La Cienega O Paso De La Tijera which means Ranch of the marsh or pass of the scissors (or shears or sheepshearer, etc.) by Virginia Fonseca French, 1970. This ranch was in the Palos Verdes area of Los Angeles.

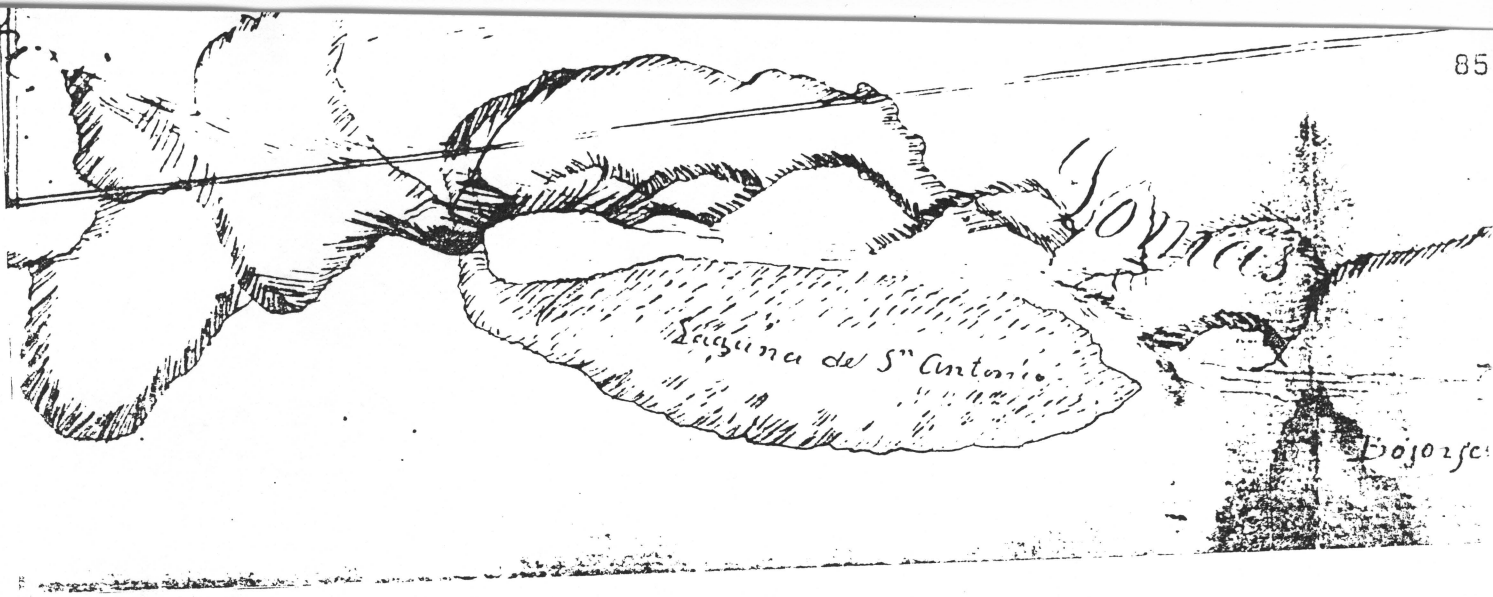
OVER

SELLO CUARTO DOS REALES

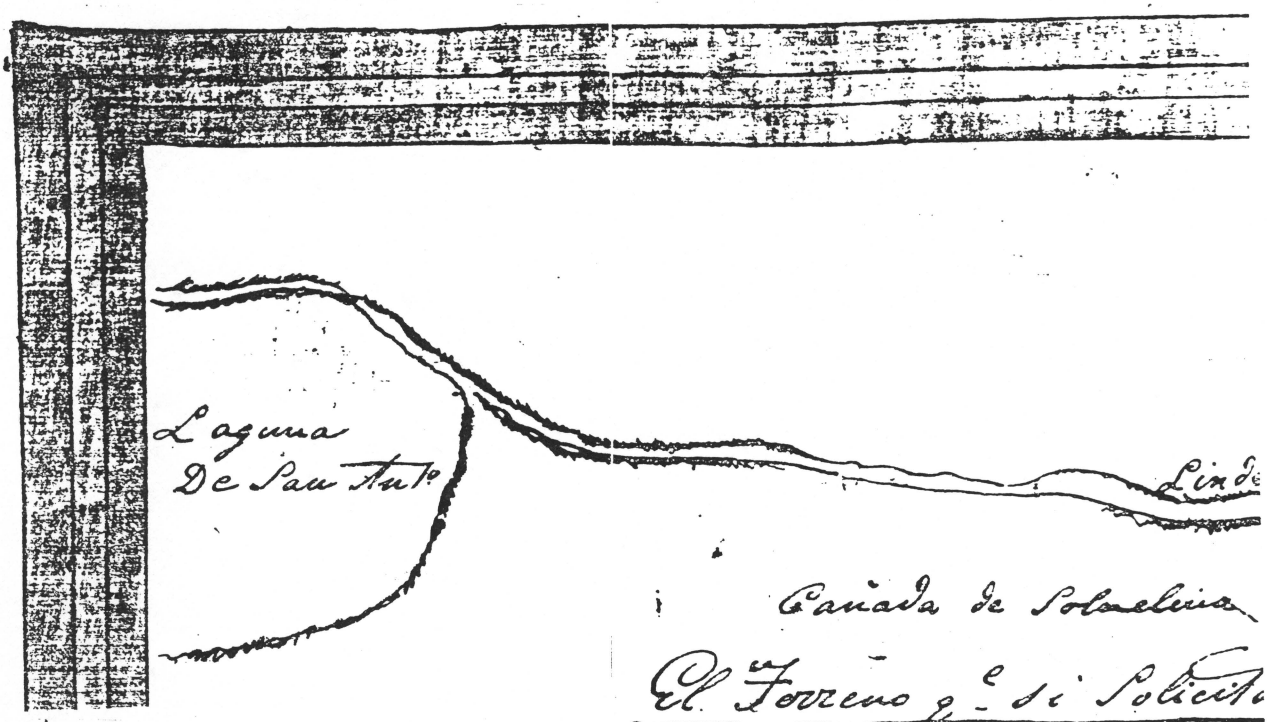
Habilitado provisionalmente por la Aduana marítima del puerto de Monterey, en el Departamento de las Californias, para los años de mil ochocientos cuarenta y cuatro y mil ochocientos cuarenta y cinco.

Miguel Torena.

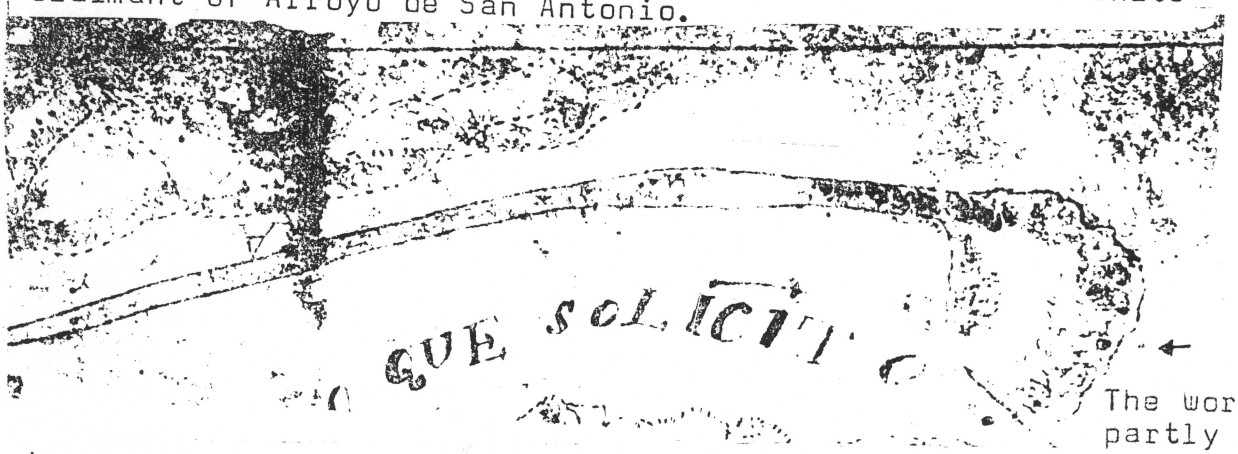
Pablo de la Guerra.



Laguna de San Antonio on the diseno of Roblar de la Miseria Rancho of Juan Nepomuceno Padilla. Expediente #484. National Archives

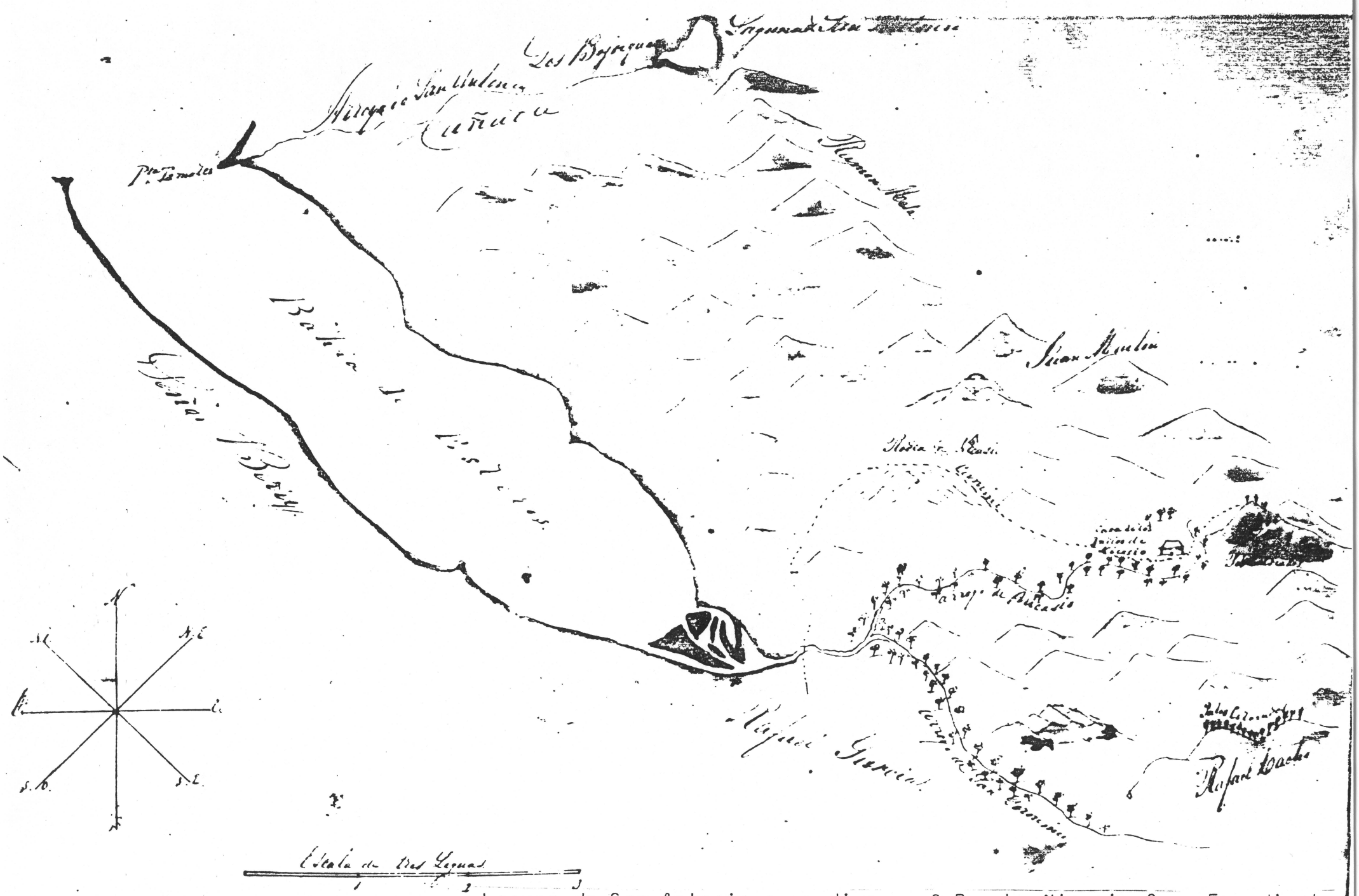


Laguna de San Antonio on a tracing of a diseno of Rancho Olompali, Bancroft Library. Land Case 346 ND. Charles White claimant of Arroyo de San Antonio.



The word Laguna is partly visible

Laguna de San Antonio on the diseno of Rancho Arroyo de San Antonio of Juan Miranda, Expediente #397. National Archives

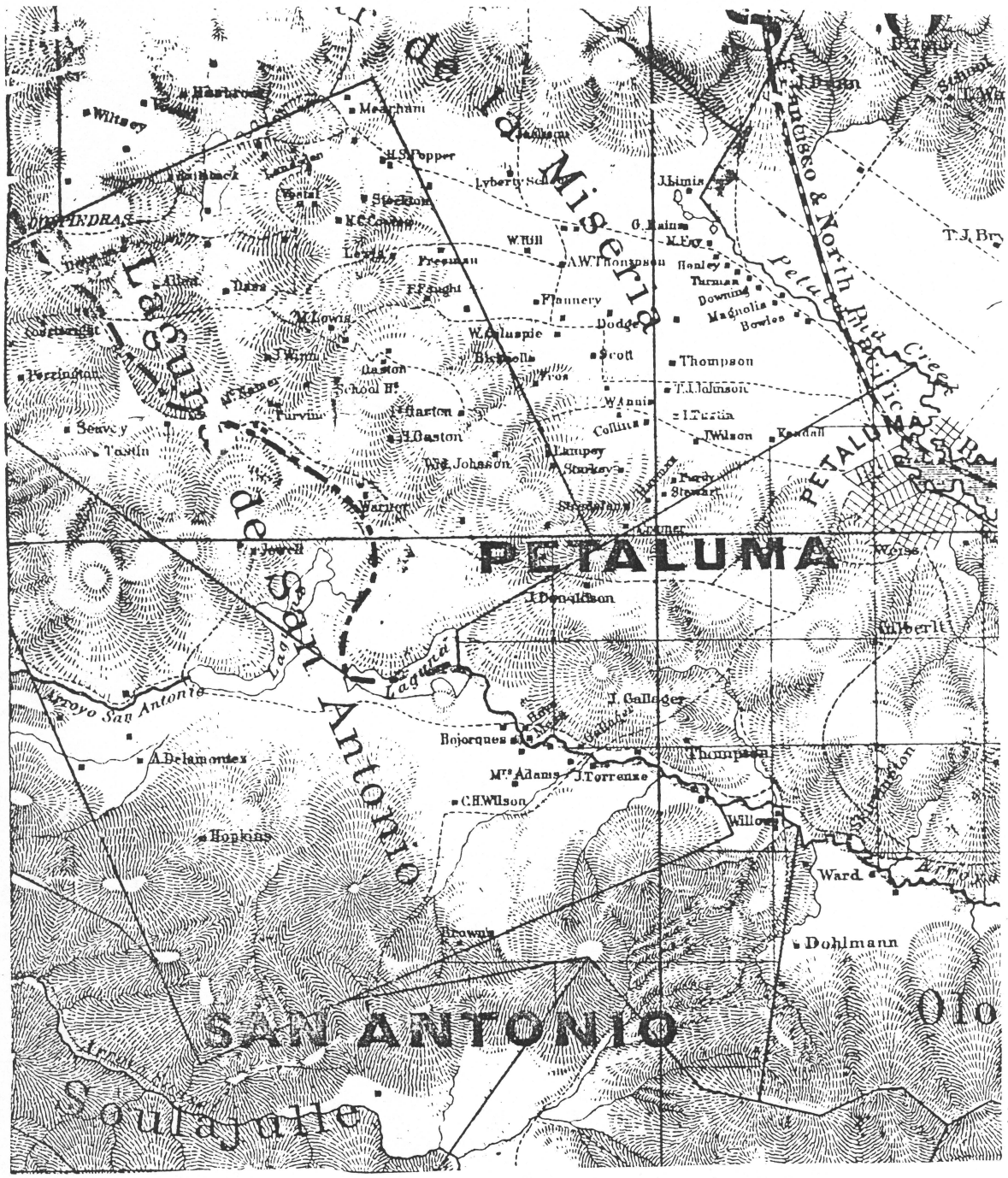


Laguna de San Antonio on a diseno of Rancho Nicasio from Expediente #420 of Pablo de la Guerra and Juan Bautista Roger Cooper. It had been first granted to Teodosio Quilaguegui, an Indian.

Part of a map c. 1860 showing the Marin-Sonoma Co. line going between the Dos Piedras. Early settlers are shown. Landsden (Landon ?), Railsbac Vestal, N.C. Connor, Stockton, Lewis, Dasa* Allen, F. Faught, J. Winn, Purrington, Seavey, Tustin, Jewell, J. Winn, Gaston, W. Johnson, Warner, A. Delamontez (Talamantes), Hopkins, Brown, C.H. Wilson, Mrs. Adams, J.J. Torrenze, Mesa, Howe, Bojorques, Denman, McNamer, Purvine, Meacham, H.S. Pepper, Denman under Piedras and Cartwright as Courtwright. J. Winn. Sent by Charmaine Burdell Martinelli

An act dividing the State into Counties was dated Feb. 18, 1850, Marin was at first part of Sonoma County.

Arroyo de San Antonio at the left is now Chileno Creek. Both lagunas are shown and the heavy uneven line going from the right laguna (Laguna de San Antonio) is the present San Antonio Creek and still part of the county line.


Laguna de la Miseria
Laguna de San Antonio
Arroyo San Antonio
Laguna
Petaluma & North Pacific Creek
PETALUMA
SAN ANTONIO
Soulajule
Wiltsey
Meacham
H.S. Pepper
Vestal
Stockton
Lewis
Freeman
W. Hill
A.W. Thompson
Allen
Dasa
F. Faught
Flannery
Dodge
W. Gillespie
Scott
Thompson
Purrington
Seavey
Tustin
Gaston
School H.
Purvine
Collins
Lampey
Starkey
Warner
Jewell
J. Donaldson
Bojorques
A. Delamontez
Mrs. Adams
J. Torrenze
C.H. Wilson
Hopkins
Brown
Willow
Ward
Dohlmann
Wilson
Kendall
Ford
Stewart
Cramer
Wilberth
J. Gallagher
Thompson
Denman
Howe
Mesa
Purvine
Meacham
Tustin
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Mrs. Adams
J. Torrenze
C.H. Wilson
Hopkins
Brown
Willow
Ward
Dohlmann

THE PETALUMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

2

1905

DRAINING CHILENO LAGOON-LITIGATION

Mention was made Thursday of the Granting of a tempory restraining order by the superior court of this county in the action commenced by Charles G. Martin, the Chileno Valley capitalist, against G. Gugliemetti and the Laguna Drainage Company, et al.. to prevent the defendants entering upon Martin's land for the purpose of digging a ditch or rather deepening the channel of one for the purpose of allowing water to drain and flow more freely into San Antonio creek.

Thursday upon petition, the court made an order setting the time for hearing a motion to vacate the order granting the temporary restraining order. It seems that the matter was once up before the superior court of Marin County and permission was granted the defendents to dig the ditch and damages were awarded, amounting to some $700. an appeal was also taken to the Supreme Court and the lower court was sustained. Some interesting points may be involved in the proceedings brought in this county, says the Press Democrate. The litigation growing out of the drainage of the land involved in this controversay has attracted considerable attention in Marin County, and in the southern part of this county, and Petaluma, where the parties concerned reside.

Sonoma Co. Journal Sep. 30, 1859 3-3

MARRIED At St. John's Church, in this city, by Rev. H. Smeathman, 28th inst. Mrs. George Mead and Miss Emily Phenix, both of Chileno Valley.

Note: This shows the name Chileno Valley was in use at this time.

Daily Courier, Petaluma, Jan. 6, 1897. EDITOR COURIER: A.J. Martin's ranch, where peace and prosperity reign supreme, is one of the best managed ranchs it has been my good fortune to visit. For cleanliness about his stock, he is proverbial- no sick cows nor horses here. He has lost five cows in the last four years by damage with horns and

SATURDAY, MAY 31 1862

Marin County Journal.

YOUNG HERO

WILL stand the present season as follows: Saturdays and Sundays, at the Bojorques Ranch House; Mondays and Tuesdays, at Cory's Ranch, Squatterville: and the balance of the time at the "Our House," Novato.

SEASON FROM APRIL 10th to JULY 10th

Terms of Service.—Single service, $10; payable at the time of service. Season, $15; payable within the season. Insurance, $20; payable when the mare is known to be with foal, or before parted with. Due care will be taken of mares left with me, but I will not be responsible for accidents.

YOUNG HERO

was foaled June 20th, 1856. His dam was of the Diomede and Printer stock; he was sired by Plow Boy, he by the imported Orphan Boy. He is half-brother to the trotting stallion, Windsor, owned by J. B. Hinkle. Young Hero is a dark bay, stands fifteen hands and three inches high, and weighs 1,200 pounds; is gentle to saddle and harness.

H. T. JONES,
Novato, Marin County.

a19 ts

From: Charmaine Burdell Martinelli

is now having one hundred and ? head dehorned.

The home residence is a model of comfort-hot and cold water at range, sink and bath. The ruddy glow of health mantles the cheeks of this happy family, and many a doctor's bill is saved because of their hearty, comfortable enjoymen of life in lines that invigorate and preserve health.

I must say I am in love with Chileno valley-such pretty nooks under sheltered hills. Protected from harsh winds are some beautifu homes.

S.H. Light, the efficient roadmaster, has made his end of the valley road a credit to himself. He, also, is among the first to see the benefits of dehorning, having had twenty-nine head operated upon. Mr. Light says they did not slack milk a bit; a small lot of cows never does.

Mrs. Volcini, sister of A.J. Martin, her children Lydia and Arnold, are spending vacation with their grandparents and uncle and aunt. It is like pulling teeth for the grand-parents to let the children end their visit.

From Charmaine Burdell Martinelli

SAN ANTONIO

GEOGRAPHY.-San Antonio township is bounded on the north by Sonoma County, on the west by Tomales township, on the south by Nicasio township, o the east by Novato township. The arroyo San Antonio is the only stream i the township, and it is only a small creek. There were formerly two quit large lagunas in it, but they have been drained lately, and are now in a high state of cultivation, yielding the finest of potatoes.

TOPOGRAPHY.-The general surface of this section is rolling, some ranges of hills, culminating in quite high and sharp ridges. A great portion of it, however, is level enough for all practical purposes of farming, an is especially well adapted for grazing. The valleys are quite wide, and extend for many miles in length, the principal one of which is the Chileno

SOIL.-The soil of San Antonio is generally a sandy loam, and well adapted to the growing of grass, grain and vegetables. Some considerable grain is grown here, perhaps more than in any other township in the county. No great amount of fruit is raised, but quite large of potatoes are planted every year.

CLIMATE.-The climate in San Antonio is generally mild and pleasant. I is far enough removed from the sea to be free from the heavy fogs inciden to the coast, and, is yet not so far but that the cool breezes pass over it and reduce the temperature to a mild and pleasant condition. It is true that during the Summer season these winds are at times very strong, bu yet they are not disagreeable.

PRODUCTS.-The products of this township do not vary much from the general county, except that more grain and potatoes are raised here than elsewhere. The business of dairying is followed quite extensively, and a great amount of butter is annually produced. While fruit trees and vines thrive well, but little attention is paid to their cultivation, except here and there an orchard or vineyard.

TIMBER.-Timber is a very scarce article in this township; redwood and pine being altogether unknown, and but little oak and laurel grows here.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.-The first prominent settlers were, evidently, Ramon Mesa and Bartolome Bojorques, both of whom received grants of land from the Mexican government. They located in 1844 and 1845 respectively, and were men of families. But little is now known of them farther than what can be gleamed from the descendants of the latter. Nothing is known of their former life, except that they had lived in some of the southern settlements previous to coming to Marin county. Among the early settlers o other nationalities may be mentioned Allen T. Wilson, deceased, who came in 1853; and Andrew DeMartin, William Brown, deceased, and Elisha Light who came in 1855; and Charles Martin who came in 1856; and D.S. Frasier who came in 1859. Of course there are others, such as Joshua Brackett, Pedro J. Vasquez, George N. Cromwell, Martin F. Gormley and others, but very little is known of them now.

GRANTS.-The Soulajulle rancho was granted to Ramon Mesa March 29, 1844 by Manuel Micheltorena. It was a four league-grant, and contained nine thousand four hundred and fifty-one and ninety-two one-hundredths acres. This rancho was subsequenty confirmed to the following persons: Joshua S. Brackett, two thousand four hundred and ninety-two and nineteen one-hundredths acres; Pedro J. Vasquez, three thousand seven hundred and seventy-four and twenty one-hundredths acres; George N. Cromwell, nine hundred an nineteen and eighteen one-hundredth acres; and Martin F. Gormley, two thousand two hundred and sixty-six and twenty-five one hundredths acres. The rancho Laguna de San Antonio was granted to Bartolome Bojorques, November 25, 1845, by Pio Pico. It was a six-league grant and contained twent -four thousand nine hundred and three and forty-two one-hundredths acres. It was confirmed to the grantee. The area of this once princely landed estate has dwindled down to only thirty acres. There are quite a number

of the descendants of this family living on this tract, which is known locally as "Spanish Town."

SCHOOLS.-There are three school districts in this township, viz: Chileno valley; San Antonio and Laguna. The school-houses are widely separated and the schools small, owing to the fact that the tracts of land are large and families far removed from each other.

But little more remains to be said of San Antonio. It is removed from the general line of travel, and its citizens are quiet, industrious and thriving, hence there is not so great a fields for the historian to work in as in some other townships. What little can be said, however, is good

Note: The identity of Pedro J. Vasquez has occasionally puzzled researchers. In the census of 1860 he is listed as being from New Jersey and therefore not related to the bandit Tiburcio Vasques

On p. 64 I mentioned the Chileno Post Office originally being named Offut. A Charles Offut had married a daughter of L.W. Walker a prominent landowner in Chileno Valley. Source is an undated clipping, the obituary of L. W. Walker. It says he was born in 1813 and died at the age of 91.

In the California State Archives under material on loan from Marin Co. is William Johnson et al vs Bartholomew Bauhaurques et al. 7th Dist. Court of the State of Calif. County of Marin. A summons and complaint that was to be brought to trial on the 1st. Monday of April 1852 or as soon thereafter as the cause shall be reached on the calender. W Skidmore Atty to Theodore Bauhauques. William Johnson and George Wilson had filed a complaint that they should be paid nine hundred and twenty seven dollars and fifty cents, with compound interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per month from the 8th day of Feb. 1852, and judgement will be taken that so much of the Rancho of San Antonio be sold as will be necessary to pay said amount with costs, and in case said premises do not bring suffic to pay said amount with costs, that the plaintiffs have exectution for th balance remaining un paid against said Bartholimew Bauhauques... Theodor Bauhauques was named at the top. A list of defendants named Bartholomew Bauhauques, Pedro Bauhaques, Angel Bauhauques, Angelina Howe, Marcella Casus, Lopez Casus (Jose de Jesus Lopez, Casus evidently being a garbling o Jesus), Jose G. Bauhauques, Juana Igaro (Higuera) and Theodore Bauhauques (Teodocia), Juan Bauhauques. Ygnacio Igar was lined out.

It all went back to the loan from James A. Shorb of four hundred and fifty dollars to pay taxes. The interest was ten per cent a month. Shorb had sold the mortgage to William Johnson and George Wilson on Sep. 22, 18 1.

I do not give the entire document as it is repetitious and I have mentioned this debt elsewhere.

WALKER CREEK: Lewis W. Walker was a New Yorker who bought thousands of acres of land beginning in 1857. The creek flows through Chileno Valley.

LAGUNA LAKE: This is the Laguna ("little lake") of the 1845 land grant Rancho Laguna de San Antonio, on the Marin-Sonoma border. (See San Antonio Creek.)

SAN ANTONIO CREEK (Arroyo San Antonio): San Antonio was an early name in the extreme northern part of Marin. The arroyo de San Antonio (St. Anthony's Creek) is mentioned in the 1828 Register of Brands, and the laguna y Arroyo de San Antonio (Lagoon and Stream of Saint Anthony) are marked on an 1834 map of Mission San Rafael lands.

Two land grants took the name: Arroyo de San Antonio in 1844 and Laguna de San Antonio in 1845. When county lines were drawn at the beginning of statehood in 1850, the Arroyo grant turned out to be located mostly in Sonoma County, and the Laguna mostly in Marin.

SAN ANTONIO MOUNTAIN: See Antonio Mountain

ANTONIO MOUNTAIN: The mountain near the Sonoma County boundary was part of the 1845 land grant, Rancho Laguna de San Antonio.

SPANISH TOWN (obsolete): Not a town but a very small settlement, Spanish Town was located around the intersection of the Marshall-Petaluma and Chileno Valley roads. There were early dwellings, an adobe church said to have been built in 1847, the graves of victims of an 1868 smallpox epidemic, and in later days a grocery store that became a tavern and then a residence

CHILENO VALLEY, CREEK: Adrian Godoy, a native of Chile, was responsible for the name Chileno in this area of northwest Marin, Jack Mason writes in Early Marin. Godoy was administrator of the estate of Bartolome Bojorques, who held the local land grant Laguna de San Antonio on the Marin-Sonoma border. Bojorques died in 1863 and Godoy sent for fellow Chileans (or Chilenos). There was a Chileno post office 1896-1900. The office opened as "Offut" but this name lasted only a year.

Note: Adrian Godoy was the administrator for Angel de la Luz Bojorques, a son of Bartolome Francisco Bojorques.

STEMPLE CREEK: Henry M. Stemple was a prosperous rancher. When he died in 1873 he left most of his property to his wife Eliza, but each of his nine children received a portion of land and two cows.

TWO ROCK: The spanish name of the Sonoma County landmark two miles north of the Marin line, Dos Piedras, was translated to "Two Rocks" when a post office was assigned in 1857. Later the "s" was dropped to make the abbreviated form still in use. Four land grants in Marin and Sonoma used Dos Piedras as a corner boundary.

Marin County, from north to south, and east to west, offers more varied inducements to persons seeking to establish homes, than any county in California. The man of fixed income who desired to unite the advantages of a suburban home, surrounded by romantic scenery, enjoying an unequalled climate, with those of contiguity to a large city, will select one of the beautifull valleys in the southern portion of the county. If he desires to add to the pleasures attending fine scenery and salubrious climate, the profitable occupation of rural life, he will establish his home further north. If the latter be his desire, he cannot do better than investigate the beautifull and fertile Chileno valley, easily reached from either Novato, Marshalls or Tomales in Marin, or Petaluma in Sonoma being about equal distance from the three former and only a short forty minutes drive from the latter, it offers unusual convenience either for fruit, farming or dairy business. In this valley is located the well known Walker ranch, the property of that successfull pioneer of Marin, L.W. Walker, This property is a magnificent strip in the richest part of the valley, running for miles on both sides of the county road and contains over 1800 acres, of which 1500 are level and the balance grassy rolling land. About 1300 acres of this land is in Marin county and the ramainder in Sonoma. While the bottom land is among the richest in the state, some of it yielding what would be interest on an investment of $500 per acre, the higher lands, intersected by wooded canons, affords as charming bits of scenery as any lover of nature could desire, here in sheltered nooks are little plateaus that would make beautiful sites for residences of families prefering quiet and partial solitude to the bustle of a city or the restraint of a fashionable suburb. The tract is bounded on two sides by San Antonio Creek and is fertilized by innumerable and inexhaustable springs of the purest water in the state. A large portion of the land is now used for dairying and on the hills young stock graze and keep in condition the year round without artificial food or shelter. Other portions are devoted to the growth of potatoes, and no larger crops, nor more valuable species of this root are grown anywhere in California. This year the crop runs from 160 to 200 sacs to the acre ans single potatoes are found weighing three and four pounds each. Grain, either for grinding or for hay does well, but the most profitable use for most of this land would be in vineyards and horticulture.

Several dairies are rented by Mr. Walker to tenants who have for years derived an excellent income from these occupations. The butter from this ranch commands the highest price in the San Francisco Market, owing to the fact that the natural grasses never dry up as in some other parts of the county and generally throughout the state. Mr. Walker after nearly thirty years residence on this magnificent ranch, finds the estate too large for the management of a man in advancing years, who has earned the right to the quiet and easier life of a retired capitalist. The rancho is for sale and would be a splendid investment for an enterprising man, either to be farmed as a whole, or subdivided into smaller tracts.

From: Index to Inquests-Marin Co. 1850's to 1930's. State Archives

89 De Martin, Baptista Switzerland May 12, 1867 Suicide Chileno Valley Inquest June 26

558 Fagiolo, Valerio Switzerland Sep. 25 1897 hanging Chileno Valley Nov. 12

1214 Simmocini, Luigi Italy Dec 12, 1914 crushed under tree Chileno Valley July 6, 1915

1423 Sullivan, James unknown July 22 1914 nat. causes Chileno Valley Aug 29, 1919

1970 Flaini (?) David Italy Feb 15 1932 drowning San Antonio Creek Feb 18, 1932

1276 Tomagini Frank Switzerland Apr 16 1916 Acc. auto Chileno Valley May 15 1916

Chileno Valley Boasts an Exciting Background

SITE OF HANS JUHL TAVERN, MARSHALL AND CHILENO VALLEY ROAD

What every historical novelist wants for Christmas is a little known locality in his own backyard with built-in scenery, characters and a fascinating history that lend themselves easily to his writing specialty.

Someday a bay area writer of that school is going to find out about Chileno Valley. Then he is going to hit the best seller list and really believe in Santa Claus.

The present hasty and disjointed account cannot nearly do justice to the exciting background of the valley that lies about nine miles southwest of Petaluma along the Sonoma and Marin boundary line, embracing mainly a huge Mexican land grant called the Rancho Laguna de San Antonio. Weeks of research and interviews and sifting of memories, many of the latter still bitter today, remain to be done before an adequate picture of Chileno is possible.

And would-be historical novelists shouldn't be thrown off the track by an early Marin writer who claimed, ". . . little more remains to be said of San Antonio. It is removed from the general line of travel, and its citizens are quiet, industrious and thriving, hence there is not so great a field for the historian to work in as in some other townships. What little can be said, however, is good."

DIDN'T TAKE ROAD

The word for that is "Ha!" Evidently the area was so far removed from the general line of travel that the writer didn't take the road. It isn't the way others heard it, including Petaluma newspapers of the times which continually tell of various troubles "on the border."

Only a few months before the "peace and quiet" report got into the history book one of the Chileno citizens got himself legally hanged for his part in a "wild west" style killing, after certain Petalumans were thwarted in an effort to get the job done on the nearest tree.

Though it may be hard to spell and pronounce, Bartolome Bojorques is the name to at least remember in connection with the laguna area's background. Another article by the late Rose Linebaugh on Two Rock history discusses Bojorques and his times. His great rancho not only covered Chileno but a good deal of Petaluma township and the Two Rock section. Retired Constable Pat Talamantes and his family (also discussed in another story) are descendants of the early California clan.

Incidentally, the names Bojorques and Chileno sometimes are seen ending with letters "z" and "a" respectively.

Like so many other land grants in Sonoma and Marin Counties the Bojorques holdings were deep in litigation for many years: the old pioneer had given a ninth share to eight of his children and uncertainty over individual boundaries led to trouble when parcels were transferred.

'SETTLERS' LEAGUE'

And then there was the usual "Settlers' League" pitted against claims of the native Californians. As in almost all similar cases throughout the state the "settlers" seemed to hire the sharper lawyers.

Buckshot in briefcase and breeches wasn't the answer.

By 1880 the nearly 25,000 acres of the original Rancho Laguna de San Antonio was reduced to 30 acres in possession of the Bojorques family, and about 10 years later all that was left on the corner of Chileno and Marshall roads was sold for about $200.

The vicinity where the two roads form a "T" has seen more of life than meets the casual eye today. To the north, near San Antonio Creek which forms the county boundary line, were a scattering of adobe buildings called Spanish Town. On the south side of the crossroads was quite a settlement which included Jensen's blacksmith shop and a saloon owned by a man named Wallace and later by Hans Juhl.

It was a popular place for ranchers on weekends, according to Pat Talamantes, who remembers Sunday horse races being held on the valley road.

The big times there bega to disappear in the earl 1900's. Caesar Poncetti owr the land formerly occupied b the famous Juhl tavern, an across the road no trace r mains of the adobe settlemen

State historians occasional ask about the location of Spa ish Town after running acro a one or two line reference the place in early books. A reference sometimes is includ ed in events immediately fol lowing the 1846 Bear Flag in vasion of Sonoma. Bent or avenging the killings of tw Bears named Cowie and Fow ler near Santa Rosa, a de tachment of Americans unde Lieutenant Ford rode first t the Rancho Roblar de Miseria then south to the Laguna d San Antonio and the "Span ish settlement."

MEN LEARNED

Ford's men learned thei quarry had left a short tim before and were headed in th direction of San Rafael. Th two forces met in the so-calle "Battle of Petaluma" at Olom pali, generally known today a the old Burdell ranch, resultin in the death of eight Mexican and flight of the remainder.

Rose Linebaugh was inter ested in locating the site o Spanish Town. The followin handwritten account, probabl done in the late 1920's, wa found in her library after he death two years ago:

"Several years ago I met i Napa an old man. A Spanis sheep shearer, Enos Valencia who was born about 1847 i Chileno Valley. He grew u with the Bojorques family. H told me many tales of Do Bartolome Bojorques, Senor Bojorques and their nine chil dren. Don Bojorques was soldier of 45 years old whe he received the grant to th magnificent Rancho Laguna d San Antonio. At least three o the nine were the Senora' children by a former marriage Two of her sons, Jose and An tonio Talamantes were give large ranches in the hill northwest of Chileno Valley.

"On one of these old ranche lives today Tacho Talamante a great grandson of Senor Bojorques. Senora B's daughte Miss Talamantes married Chilean, named Godoi, wh took over the management c the rancho and brought a wil bunch of Chilean vaqueros t help him, hence the nam

"Chileno Valley" by which the early Americans designated the Rancho.

GOOD MEMORY

"Mr. Valencia drew the little map from memory locating the various Spanish ranches with which he was so familiar. He told the story of the murder of an early American settler in Chileno, Mr. Brown, by Juan Solazar and an Indian of Spanish Town, also of the Spaniard Don Andronilo Hegira who lived where Olema now is located.

"A few weeks ago I met Tacho Talamentes, an old gentleman, tall and handsome with all the dignity and charm of the old Dons, devoting his time to hunting and fishing in fine and beautiful hills and streams where generations of his ancestors hunted and fished with disregard of modern toil and turmoil.

"Mr. Talamantes told me about Spanish Town. He says it was never a town, just the scattered dwellings of the Spaniards and Chileans near the old Indian towns. His mother lived in the last house of Spanish Town which stood situated until three or four years ago in a field in front of Hans Juhl's road house. She carried her water from the old Indian water hole. Mr. Talamantes says J. A. Walker, who bought the Walker Mountain ranch laid out a town with streets along Pua creek but it never was settled.

"Another interesting story he told me was about two unknown and unsung Spanish priests who walked about Chileno Valley in very early times visiting and teaching the people. How wonderful it would be if we should ever come across a record of their work left by these holy men!"

Above mention of a "Pua Creek" is puzzling. Several descendants of pioneers have been asked but none knows of a stream with that name or if it once applied to San Antonio Creek.

The murder mentioned in the valuable Linebaugh account rocked the north bay area in 1876. William Brown, a wealthy and well-known farmer and dairyman, had been in Petaluma during the day of October 21, collecting money and attending to personal business. On his way home to Chileno Valley he stopped at a tavern where Juan or John Solazar and an Indian named Yguerra learned he carried an amount of cash. They followed Brown on horseback up the Chileno road and not far from his home lassoed and dragged him from his buggy, robbing and stabbing him to death.

Both men were found in Spanish Town and taken to Petaluma. A lynch mob almost captured the prisoners but the Marin County sheriff arrived in time to spirit them south to San Rafael. Though each man was judged guilty of murder, Yguerra got off with 20 years due to a technicality in the wording of the verdict.

"The sentence of death passed upon John Solazar by Judge Temple . . . was executed yesterday afternoon, May 31st, 1877, in the jail yard at San Rafael," reported the Petaluma Weekly Argus. "About 150 persons, including several witnesses in the trial, the Sheriffs of several counties, and others were present at the execution, by invitation of Sheriff Tunstead.

". . . Persons present at the execution who have seen several men hung, say they never witnessed anything that equalled the perfect coolness of Solazar in the last hour of his life, with the awful death doom hanging over him. Solazar was born in Chileno Valley, and was 22 years of age. His mother was a native Californian, and it is said that his father was an Englishman. He was tall and slim in stature, light complexion and rather good looking."

A confession, read on the gallows by his spiritual advisor, stated that the crime was committed under the influence of liquor and asked forgiveness of the injured family.

From the Argus' description of the youth it might be regretted that he didn't live in later and less bitter times when he might have worked off his frustrations in a less violent manner and perhaps become a clean-cut hero of a TV western serial.

An 1880 Marin County history lists early San Antonio Township settlers, besides Bartolome Bojorques, as Ramon Mesa, Allen T. Wilson, Andrew DeMartin, William Brown, Elisha Light, Charles Martin, D. S. Frasier, Joshua Brackett, Pedro J. Vasquez, George N. Cromwell and Martin F. Gormley.

Mrs. G. H. Nielsen, Route 2, Chileno Valley Road, is interested in the history of her locality and has done research on it.

"There were two large hop ranches out here in the Valley (Charles Dolcini family now resides on one), Mrs. Nielsen wrote. "From what I can gather the Chinese and natives from Chile came here and worked those fields.

"As the years went along, Irish, Portuguese and Swiss settled in the valley. Many of the Swiss were here for the sole purpose of building up large dairy ranches and also many chicken ranches as well. This valley was well adapted for both these enterprises. Soil is sandy, there are vegetables, some orchards, grass and grain. At one time in the early years, more grain was grown here than in any other township.

300 COWS

"Farmers had small herds at that time but some are known to have had nearly 300 cows. They raised grain, potatoes, produced lots of butter. As much as $100 was paid for 100 pounds of butter. Eggs were sold for 76 cents a dozen. There weren't any banks, so many had to bury their money on the ranches where they resided. Sixty or seventy dollars on a person was considerable and caused many of the 'cut-throats' to rob, just to obtain the money and personal jewelry.

"The Swiss who settled here later on were industrious, hard-working, willing to save so they could at some time obtain a place of their own. So by hard work and perseverance, a trait of the Swiss people, those who came from the town or village Canton Ticino realized their goal, and today many of the descendants can relate the work their families did to establish good farming and dairy ranches where milk is now produced for our bay area populace.

"Families belonging to Peter Magetti, James Bloom, Antonio Bettinelli, Joseph Beretta, Walker, Murphy, C. D. Allen, Charles Martin and others can be especially happy in knowing that they began the early history of Chileno Valley."

An interesting sidelight on the area's background is Pat Talamantes' statement that his mother, Angela, remembered seeing in Spanish Town two of the west's famous bandits, Joaquin Murieta and Tiburcio Vasquez.

Scholars on this particular subject have learned to scoff at the many plaques throughout the state claiming Murieta's distinguished presence — Sonoma's Blue Wing Inn has this western version of the "George Washington Slept Here" legend — but considering Chileno's large Spanish-speaking population and its once notorious reputation it makes sense Murieta and Vasquez could have visited there.

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JACKSON TRACED

Or at least one of the Murietas — Joseph Henry Jackson San Francisco Chronicle book critic and author who died in July, traced down at least five different Joaquins working the gold fields without benefit of pick, shovel, pan or sluice box.

Talamantes remembers his mother saying the Murieta she knew was a fine looking boy of about 19 who was quite a lady's man. The well known former constable saw the pickled head which Captain Harry Love presented to the California legislature as proof Joaquin Murieta was dead and as a claim for the $1,000 reward, and says the gruesome exhibit was of a "very ugly Mexican."

Contrived as much of the Murieta legend is, there is no doubt there was only one Tiburcio Vasquez and that he was a very bad man indeed. Local news files carry long accounts of his capture and eventual execution in 1875 on a San Jose gallows.

Important both historically and agriculturally are the two lagoons which gave the name to the Rancho Laguna de San Antonio land grant and are drained annually to raise barley. The main one, sprawling across the Sonoma and Marin County lines from Chileno Road to Spring Hill Road, is pumped dry from both ends into San Antonio and Frazier Creeks. To beat the fall rains, sections are seeded as quickly as the receding water leaves the earth firm enough. Ranches belonging to T. G. Ielmorini, A. Moreda, P. Bolla and Joe Brazil use the dry beds for farming.

The "lake," as the large lagoon sometimes is called, was a main landmark on the old trail leading from the San Rafael mission to Ft. Ross during the Russian occupation.

Historians and the foremen tioned novelists have a rich field for digging in the little known valleys and rugged hills of the San Antonio district, and one valley in particular, Chileno, is loaded with writing ore.—E.M.

Note: see p. 110

Peaceful Valley Where Don Bartolome Rode

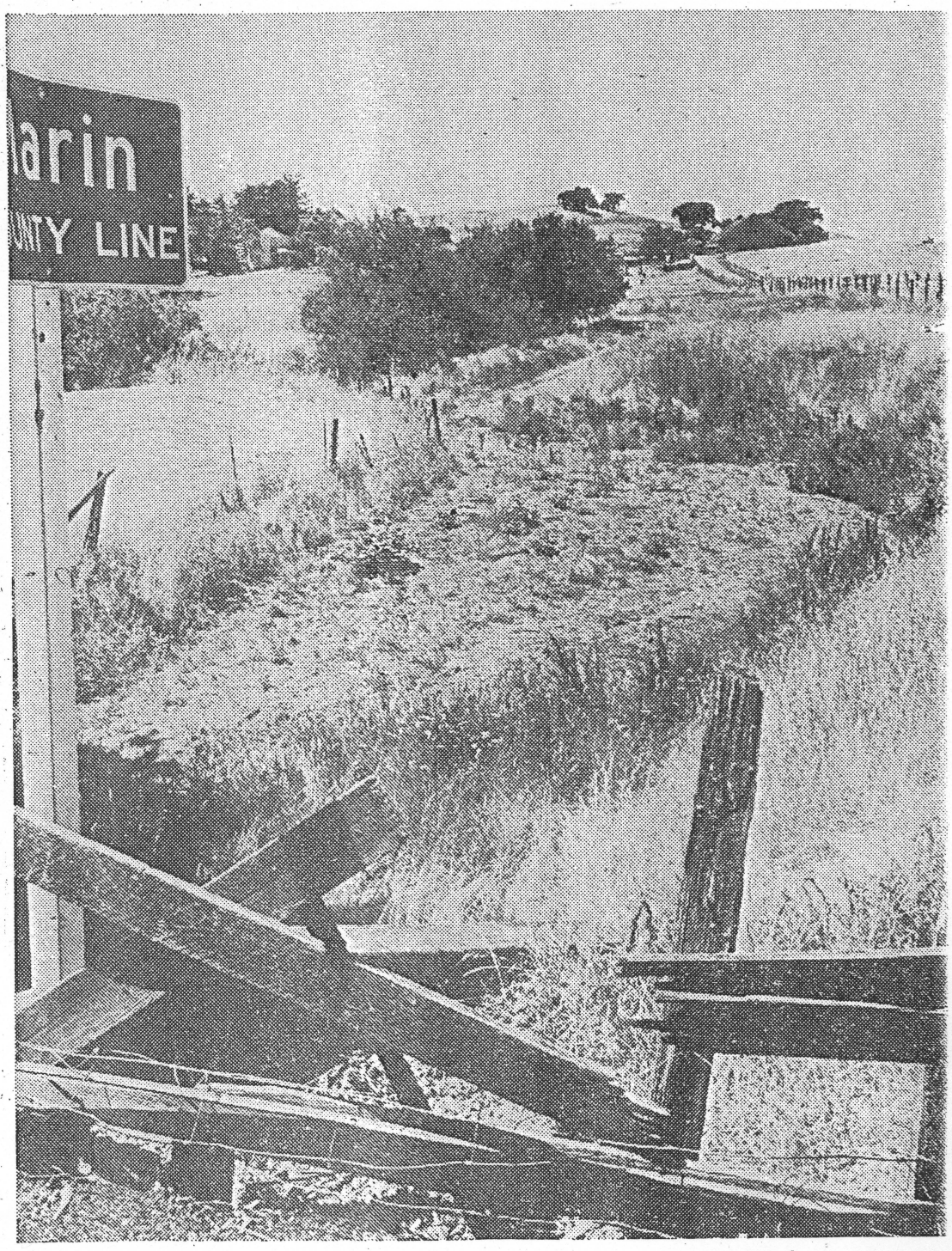
Chileno Area Has Changed Less Than Most Places

CORRECTED FROM MRS. MUTNICK'S RESEARCH FROM BRO. VERONIUS HENRY'S MISSION RECORD MICROFILMS & OTHE SOURCES BY ROGER REHM

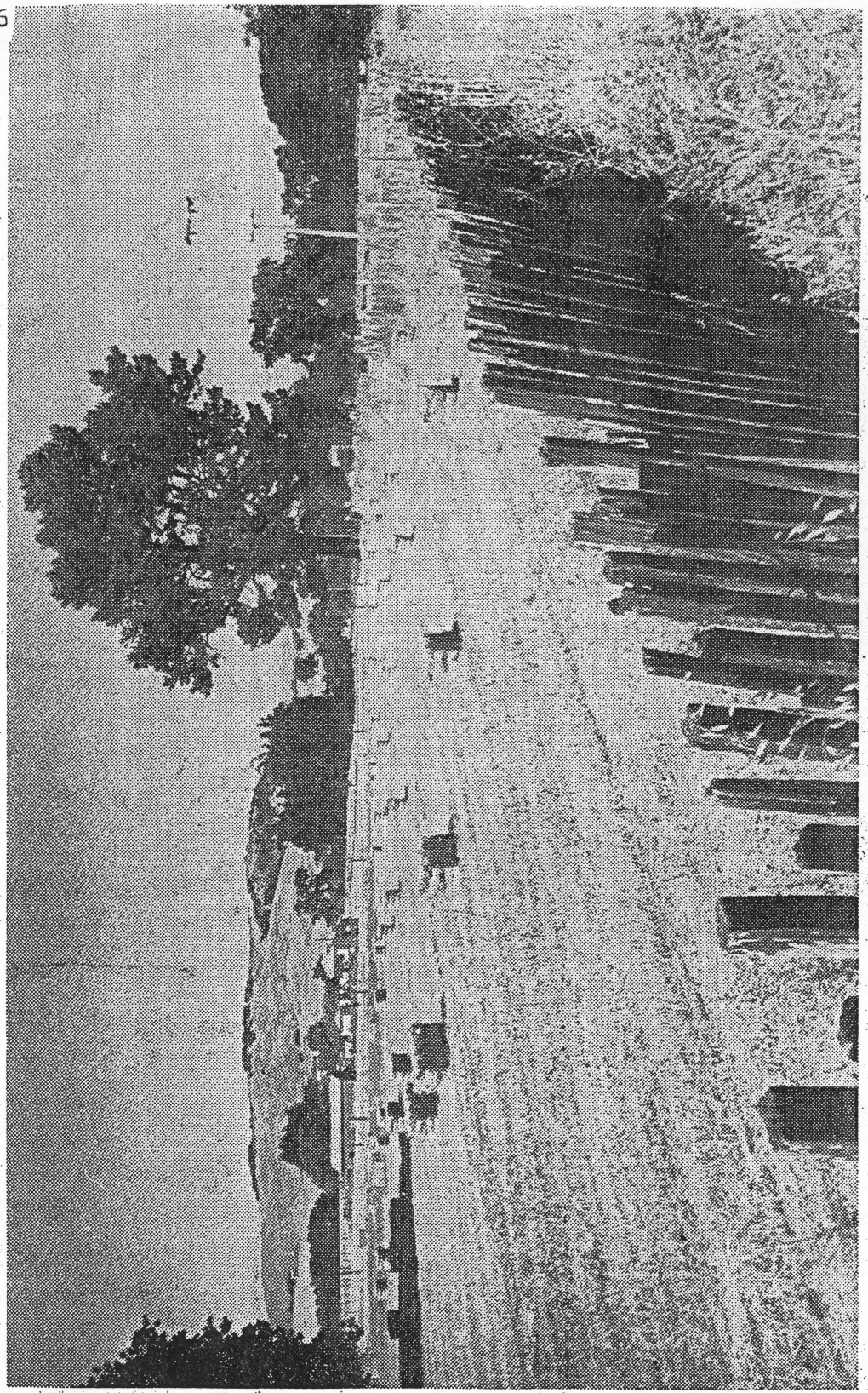
Saturday, August 14, 1971 Independent-Journal, M

From Early Dons To Today's Dairymen

That Has Been The Story Of Marin-Sonoma's Chileno Valley



SAN ANTONIO CREEK is never a stream of any great volume, and in the dryness of the summer it is even less impressive to the eyes and the camera. Nevertheless, it is the only stream of any size to run through the Chileno Valley, and thu was of prime importance to the early settler there. And it still constitutes a county boundar line.



THE CHILENO VALLEY had no real towns even in the days when small towns proliferated in the West. But at the crossroads of the Chileno Valley and Marshall roads, to the south, there was a small cluster of buildings that included Jensen's blacksmith shop and a saloon or roadhouse that was first owned by a man named Wallace and then for many years by Hans Juhl. The saloon was a favorite gathering spot for socializing by the men of the valley. Here, Independent-Journal photographer Bob Hax has pointed his camera northwest toward the crossroads and the site of the settlement.

CHILDREN OF DON BARTOLO BODORQUES & HIS WIFE MARIA NICOLASA LINARES, HER ONLY HUSBAND WAS DON BARTOLO. SHE WAS 17 WHEN SHE M. HIM.

1. JUANA MARIA 1804-1872
CHILD BY JOSE' JULIAN ARROYO?
M.1. RICHARD WILLIAM WILLIAMS, DEVON ENGLAND.
M.2. JOSE' YGNO. TEODORO HIGUERA.
M.3. ANDREW JOHNSON

2. JUAN 1806 - AFTER 1877
M. MARIA LORETTO PELAGIA BERRYESSA

3. ANGEL MARIA de la Luz. 1804-1868
M.1. MARIA GABRIELLA ALTIMIRANO
M.2. MARIA CLARA HIGUERA, WIDOW OF ANASTACIO TALAMANTES I

4. MARIA JOSEFA JUSTINA 1811-1812

5. JOSE' IGNACIO de JESUS 1814-1847

6. JOSE' GERARDO CALLED GERALDO 1816-1893
M. MARIA FRANCISCA VALENCIA

7. PEDRO DOLORES 1819-1880
M. MARIA LUISA DUARTE

8. MARIA TEODOSIA 1822-
M.1. VICTOR PRODON, FRANCE
M.2. JULIO MARIA CARRILLO

9. MARIA MARCELLA 1825-
M.1. JOSE' de JESUS LOPEZ
M.2. JOHN SLERT

10. MARIA ANGELINA de la Luz 1831-1901
NATURAL SON,
M.1. HENRY HOWE
M.2. FAUSTINO ANT. TALAMANTES

1. 1812 COMMANDER MANUEL RUIZ WAS SENT A COURIER WITH A PROCLAMATION FROM CAPT. ATYES OF THE RUSSIAN SHIP MERCURY. RUIZ WAS AT SAN VICENTE ON THE NORTHERN FRONTIER. BANCROFT. VOL. 2. P. 295 ERROR. BAJA CALIF.

2. ALSO IN BANCROFT. HIST. OF CAL. VOL 2. P. 463

3. SAME AS AMAYELLE, INDIANS LEFT MARK UNTILL 1955. ARGUS COURIER CENTENNIAL EDITION, AUG. 18. 1955 "IN THE CHILENO DIST. ARE MELEYA ON THE SONOMA SIDE AND AMAYELLE ON THE MARIN BOUNDARY, THE LATTER IN THE VICINITY OF OLD SPANISH TOWN."
E.G. GUDDE, IN CAL. PLACE NAMES
THINKS OLEMALOMB, COYOTE VALLEY, WAS NR. LAGUNA DE SAN ANTONIO; NOT OLEMA. SITE AT VALLEY LEADING TO THE LIGHT. GALE, CASSEROTTI HOUSE? INDIAN BURIAL GROUND NEARBY.

IN 1846 THE BEAR FLAGGERS TOOK 4 PRISONERS AT LAGUNA DE SAN ANTONIO BEFORE THE BATTLE OF OLOMPALI AT WHICH MANUEL CANTUA WAS KILLED.

4. 1839 YEAR ADOBE WAS BUILT, 1837 IS THE YEAR DON BARTOLOME' FRANCISCO BODORQUES SETTLED AT CANADA DE SAN VICENTE, THEN RE-NAMED SAN ANTONIO, NOW CHILENO VALLEY. A PALIZADA OF LOGS WAS BUILT. BANCROFT VOL 2. P. 597 - OLOLOM WAS THE MIWOK NAME FOR LAGUNA DE SAN ANTONIO, HOSTILE INDIANS SUPPOSEDLY UNDER CONTROL OF MISSION SAN RAFAEL. OLEMOCHOE [NOTICE SIMILIARITY TO OLEMALOMB] WAS SAN

Chileno Valley Little Changed

It's Still A Quiet Place

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(Editor's Note: This is another of the manuscripts on early Marin County events, places and personalities written especially for the Independent-Journal Marin Magazine by the late historian, Florence Donnelly, prior to her death.)

By FLORENCE DONNELLY

The verdant valley known as the Chileno Valley in northern Marin County and southern Sonoma County has long attracted the interest of historians. And yet it remains an area concerning which comparatively little is known as far as its early years of white settlement are concerned. 1.

The first scant records of the locality are to be found in the terse diary kept by an early Franciscan friar. 2.

He was Fr. Mariano Payeras, the prefect of the Franciscans' California missions from 1815 to 1822. The year was 1822 and although Father Payeras was an aged man — and was to die before the end of the year — he nevertheless set out upon a tiring journey to survey the territory served by the missions under his jurisdiction.

HIS PARTY consisted of Capt. Luis Arguello, who became the governor of California that same year; Lt. Antonio del Valle; Fr. Augustin Fernandez de San Vincent, canon of the Durango Cathedral; and a party of soldiers.

Father Fernandez was serving as a special emissary of the new Mexican government, sent to California, according to historian Honoria Twomey, charged with assuring the loyalty of the northern territory to the regime in power in Mexico City.

Their destination was Bodega.

FATHER PAYERAS' diary tells how the party moved north from Monterey to Yerba Buena by ox cart, and then crossed San Francisco Bay in a flat boat. On Oct. 19, the travelers were at the Mission San Rafael Arcangel. And the following day they traveled, according to Father Payeras' diary, five leagues north to Santa Lucia de Olompali, two leagues northwest to the valley of San Antonio Creek and then another six leagues over and through the hills to a place called San Vincente where they camped.

The entire valley that ran

Continued on Page M8

Continued from Page M7

from the headwaters of San Antonio Creek to the Tomales region was then called the Canada de San Vincente. And San Vincente apparently was an Indian village located beside two springs mentioned specifically by Father Payeras. 3.

The following day the party continued its journey, and riding mustangs over the rough trails made by Indians eventually reached their destination.

BY THE END of the year Padre Payeras was dead and Luis Arguello was the Mexican government's first governor of California.

And with the passing of the party of clerics and soldiers, the Chileno Valley returned to its former quiet and peace. 4. Then in 1739 it was included as part of an unusually generous grant of land to Don Bartolome (sometimes spelled Bortolomi) Francisco Bojorques (sometimes spelled Bojorquez).

He was the son of Pedro Antonio Bojorques who had been born in Sinaloa, Mexico, in 1754 and who had come to California with his first wife, Maria Francisca de Lar, and their small daughter as colonists with the De Anza expidition of 1775-76. 5.

AFTER HIS WIFE died in 1777, only the third death of a white person to be recorded at the pueblo of Yerba Buena, Pedro Bojorques remarried, the widow of a Cpl. Domingo Alviso, the former Maria Angela Trajo. 6.

Bartolome Francisco Bojorques was born to them early in their marriage in 1780 at Santa Clara. He grew up to become a professional soldier and served in the military for a number of years. In 1815 he was the major domo of Rancho Pulgas. And in 1819 he was stationed at the presidio in Yerba Buena.

He was "invalided" out of the service in 1832 and lived the next several years in San Jose and San Francisco.

The former Maria Nicolasa Linares had become his bride in 1803. 7. THERE IN 1837

THEN ON May 6, 1839, already middle-aged and with grown children, he was granted permission by Gov. Juan Bautista Avarado to occupy six square leagues of land or about 26,632 acres.

The land constituted the Rancho La Laguna de San Antonio and included not only the Chileno Valley but a great deal of Petaluma Township and the Two Rock area as well.

The rancho was granted "in fee" to Don Bartolome on Nov. 25, 1845, and was patented to Bojorques on Nov. 21, 1871, at 24,903.42 acres by the U.S. government.

Historians Hendry and Bowman in their book described the rancho thusly: "This grant is at the head of San Antonio Creek; almost half of the grant as patented is in Sonoma County and Chileno Valley. The bed of the lake lies on the easterly edge of the rancho."

EARLY IN HIS occupancy, they wrote, Bojorques built his large adobe hacienda "about 150 feet north of the Chileno Valley Highway." The date of its construction was believed to be 1844, and it was said to have been preceded by several smaller structures. 1839.

Hendry and Bowman also wrote: "In 1844 a narrow lake about 1.3 miles long is shown on the map. The lake has wholly disappeared."

Rose Linebaugh, writing for the Petaluma Argus-Courier, described Don Bartolome as "middle-aged and portly," and as "a typical ranchero, generous, indolent, careless and gay, so lovable and hospitable that his relatives and friends swarmed upon the rancho."

She added: "Unfortunately he also gave refuge to some lawless Mexicans and half breeds." JOAQUIN MURRIETTA, TIBURCIO VASQUEZ

AND IN THE Petaluma newspaper she urged her readers:

"Imagine Don (Bartolome) Bojorques riding at the head of his vaqueros over the hills and vales of his veritable principality, through the wild oats high as their horses' heads, from his ranch adobe house. . . .

"His sombrero tied under his chin, his blue embroidered serape flapping over his shoulder, his crimson silk sash flying in the wind, his dagger sheathed in his Morocco leather boots, his silver bridle and spurs flashing. . . ."

Several of the Bojorques children were actually Senora Bojorques' offspring by a former marriage, according to Mrs. Linebaugh. 8. WRONG.

Don Bartolome while still living began to distribute his land among his children and his step-children. Two of the sons, Jose and Antonio, were given especially large ranches in the hills northwest of the Chileno Valley. 9. WRONG.

A DAUGHTER married a Chilean by the name of Godoy who took over the management of the home ranch and imported Chilean vaqueros to help him with the work. Chilean Day was celebrated at the rancho on Sept. 16. And the name Chileno Valley began to be applied to the area.

Another daughter, Angela de la Luz Bojorques, after first marrying Henry Howe, a member of a prominent family while in her teens, later as a young widow married Faustino Talamantes of Monterey and they raised a large family that included Pat Talamantes, the long-time and popular constable in Petaluma and the father of Philip Talamantes, Petaluma banker. FAUSTINO ANTONIO TALAMANTES

But when Don Bartolome died intestate, the breakup of the huge estate had begun.

THERE WERE disputes and confusion as to boundary lines where provisions had not been clearly made.

New settlers, too, questioned the legitimacy of Mexican

Continued on Page M

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grant titles of the original Californians under American law. And the Bojorques holdings proved to be one such target.

By 1880 the nearly 25,000 acres of the original Rancho Laguna de San Antonio had dwindled to a mere 30 acres still in Bojorques' family. A decade later all that remained at the corner of the Chileno Valley and Marshall roads, which sold for about $200.

Here at the "T" formed by those two roads the closest thing to a town that the valley could boast sprang up. →

TO THE NORTH, near San Antonio Creek (which forms the county boundary line), there was a scattering od adobe buildings that came to be called Spanish Town. To the south there was a settlement that included a blacksmith shop and popular saloon run for a number of years by first a Mr. Wallace and then by Hans Juhl.

Rose Linebaugh, a tireless seeker of information to fill the gaps in the history of the Chileno Valley and its surrounding

environs, wrote of how she once met and talked in Napa with an old Spanish sheep shearer named Enos Valencia who had been born in about 1847 in the Chileno Valley and who had grown up with the Bojorques family.

told me many tales of Don Bartolome Bojorques, Senora Bojorques and their nine children," wrote the historian.

And before they parted Valencia drew for the historian, from his memory, a map of the Chileno Valley showing early ranchos and the old Indian trail that ran around the western hills of the valley until it reached Tomales which he called Michel. 10.

SHE TOLD, too, of a meeting with a Bojorques ~~great~~ grandson, Tacho Talamantes, "an old gentleman, tall and handsome with all the dignity and charm of the old dons," still living on a small homestead that had once been part of his family's great ranch, "devoting his time to hunting and fishing in the fine and beautiful hills and streams with disregard for modern toil and turmoil."

Mrs. Linebaugh wrote: "Mr. Talamantes told me about Spanish Town. He says it was never a real town — just a scattering of dwellings of the Spaniards and Chileans near the old Indian towns. 11.

"His mother lived in the last house of Spanish Town that stood until three or four years ago in a field in front of Hans Juhl's roadhouse."

TALAMANTES told, too, of how early settler J. A. Walker, purchaser of the Walker Mountain Ranch, laid out a town with streets along Pua (Thorny) Creek. But the town never materialized.

Apparently Pua was either another local name for San Antonio Creek or one of its small feeder streams.

Tacho Talamantes, says Philip Talamantes, manager of the Bank of Marin in Petaluma, was his uncle, and his small homestead plot represented the very last Bojorques-Talamantes holdings in the Chileno Valley.

When Angela Talamantes, the former Angela de la Luz Bojorques, daughter of Bartolome and Maria Bojorques, died in 1902, the newspapers noted that she was part of a pioneer linea whose holdings "once ran into the thousands of acres including land in San Jose, Santa Clara, Marin and Sonoma counties."

INCLUDED, IT was added was not only "some of the finest dairy and farm land in Sonoma and Marin counties, but also the entire Presidio in San Francisco and a city block in San Jose" UNLOCATED

Yet, it was added, this immense estate had dwindled away, and attempts by the heirs to recover it through the courts had failed.

Mrs. Talamantes, it was noted, "was proud of her birth, and with resigned submissiveness bore the lot that had been cast upon her and never made a complaint. All through the years of adversity and sorrow she never forgot that she was a Bojorques and that her people possessed this country at one time." SEE 1 & 2.

Mrs. Linebaugh's curiosity about history caused her also to pursue the location of the San Vincente mentioned by Fr. Mariano Payeras as his camping place beside two springs.

USING THE padre's terse diary and the assistance of residents of the area, Mrs. Linebaugh located two large springs a short distance south of Hans Juhl's still-standing old roadhouse at Marshall and Chileno Valley roads.

"One of these is still called Indian Water Hole," she wrote, "and the farmers tell me it supplies a great amount of water to them to this day.

"I visited Mr. Wetmore, whose house is on a high meadow near Indian Water Hole. He told me a large Indian village had been there and showed me the kitchen. 3.

"By a rock pile near his house was a flat rock probably six feet long and four feet wide, with round pot-holes nine to 10 inches in diameter ground out. These were about six inches deep — the size of the usual stone mortars of Indians. Here the squaws could stand and grind their acorns or grain as they visited and watched their papooses.

"FROM ALL my observations, I believe this is the site of old San Vincente."

Bojorques and Talamantes, of course, were not the only prominent names in the area in those early years.

Ramon Mesa was granted the neighboring Soulajulle Rancho. Other early San Antonio Township settlers included Allen T. Wilson, W. A. Lewis, William Brown, Andrew De Martin, Elisha Light, T. W. Walker, C. L. Wilson, Charles Martin, D. S. Frasier, Joshua Brackett, Pedro J. Vasquez, George N. Cromwell, Martin F. Gormley, Peter Magetti, James Bloom, Antonio Bettinelli, Joseph Beretta, C. D. Allen, Peter Tonini, Porter Ward and Filippo Casarotti.

One of these prominent figures was a principal in the area's most infamous tragedy.

William Brown, Ohio-born wealthy farmer and dairyman, was a victim of murder on Oct. 21, 1876. 12.

HE HAD BEEN to Petaluma during the day collecting money and attending to other personal business. On his way home he stopped at a tavern in the valley. There, it was claimed, Juan Salazar and an Indian named Yguerra learned he was carrying the cash. They were said to have followed him on horseback when he left the tavern and started up the Chileno Valley Road. Not far from his home, it was alleged they lassoed him and dragged him from his buggy, robbing him, and then stabbing him to death.

The crime netted the robbers and killers but $60.

The two men were arrested in Spanish Town and taken to Petaluma, where they were menaced by a mob with lynching in mind. But the Marin County sheriff arrived, and since the crime had occurred in his jurisdiction, spirited the two prisoners south to San Rafael.

BOTH MEN were found guilty, but whereas Salazar was sentenced to hang, Yguerra got off with a 20-year prison term because of a technicality.

The execution of Salazar took place May 31, 1877, in the jail-yard in San Rafael.

Reported the press: "The sentence of death passed upon John Salazar by Judge Jackson Temple was executed yesterday

Continued on Page M10

Continued from Page M9

afternoon. . . . About 150 persons, including several witnesses in the trial, the sheriffs of several counties, and others were present at the execution by invitation of Sheriff James Tunstead.

"Persons present at the execution who have seen several men hung say they never witnessed anything that equalled the perfect coolness of Salazar in the last hour of his life with the awful death doom hanging over him." 13.

SALAZAR WAS described as "born in the Chileno Valley, 22 years of age, the son of a native Californian mother and an English father. He was tall and slim in stature, light complexion and rather good looking."

While newspapers reported that Salazar's spiritual adviser read for him a confession from the gallows stating that he had committed the killing while intoxicated, and expressing his regrets to Brown's family, the widow of the hanged man continued to insist that her husband was innocent. And there were others in the Chileno Valley who also maintained that Salazar had been framed.

Later Brown's widow married George F. Ward and they built a large, two-story ranch home that was one of the showplaces of the valley.

ANOTHER FAVORITE tale of early Chileno Valley days, but a less established one, is that the legendary bandit Joaquin Murietta once visited Spanish Town. 14. ANOTHER TOO

But with the passing of the years the Chileno Valley became the quiet and prosperous glen that it remains today.

"The History of Marin County" published by Allen, Bowen and Co. of San Francisco in 1880 noted of San Antonio Township in which the Chileno Valley lay: "It is removed from the general line of travel, and its citizens are quiet, industrious and thriving. Hence there is not so great a field for the historian to work in as in some other townships.

"What little can be said, however, is good."

Successive waves of ethnic groups settling in the valley all left their imprints upon the area.

AFTER THE Spanish who first settled in the valley, and the Chileans who joined them, came those of Anglo-Saxon stock.

Chinese, too, arrived to work upon the ranches and the farms. Large hop fields were maintained with their help. Potatoes were another principal early crop.

Portuguese and Irish settled in the valley.

Dairying received its biggest boost with the arrival of families of Swiss stock. Hardworking and perservering, they made the Chileno Valley one of the principal sources of milk and other dairy products for the Bay Area.

JAMES BLOOM, Swiss-born, was one of those who prospered, owning not only a Chileno Valley ranch, but also large holdings in San Diego and Sonoma counties, plus a hotel in Petaluma.

The valley's sandy loam soil so well adapted to the growing of grasses, grains and vegetables, and the waters of San Antonio Creek were not the area's only resources. Its mineral potential, particularly mercury, has also attracted interest.

Mercury was discovered in property owned by Mr. and Mrs. Ray Schultz on what Chileno Valley people call Black Mountain by a Floyd Edwards of Oakland and his brother. Leases were secured by the Buttes Gas and Oil Co. of Oakland to the mercury sites both on the Schultz property and on holdings belonging to the A. Gamboni family on the other side of the mountain.

Mercury removed from the mine on the Schultz ranch was transported to the Gamboni site, where the greater mining effort was made, for processing.

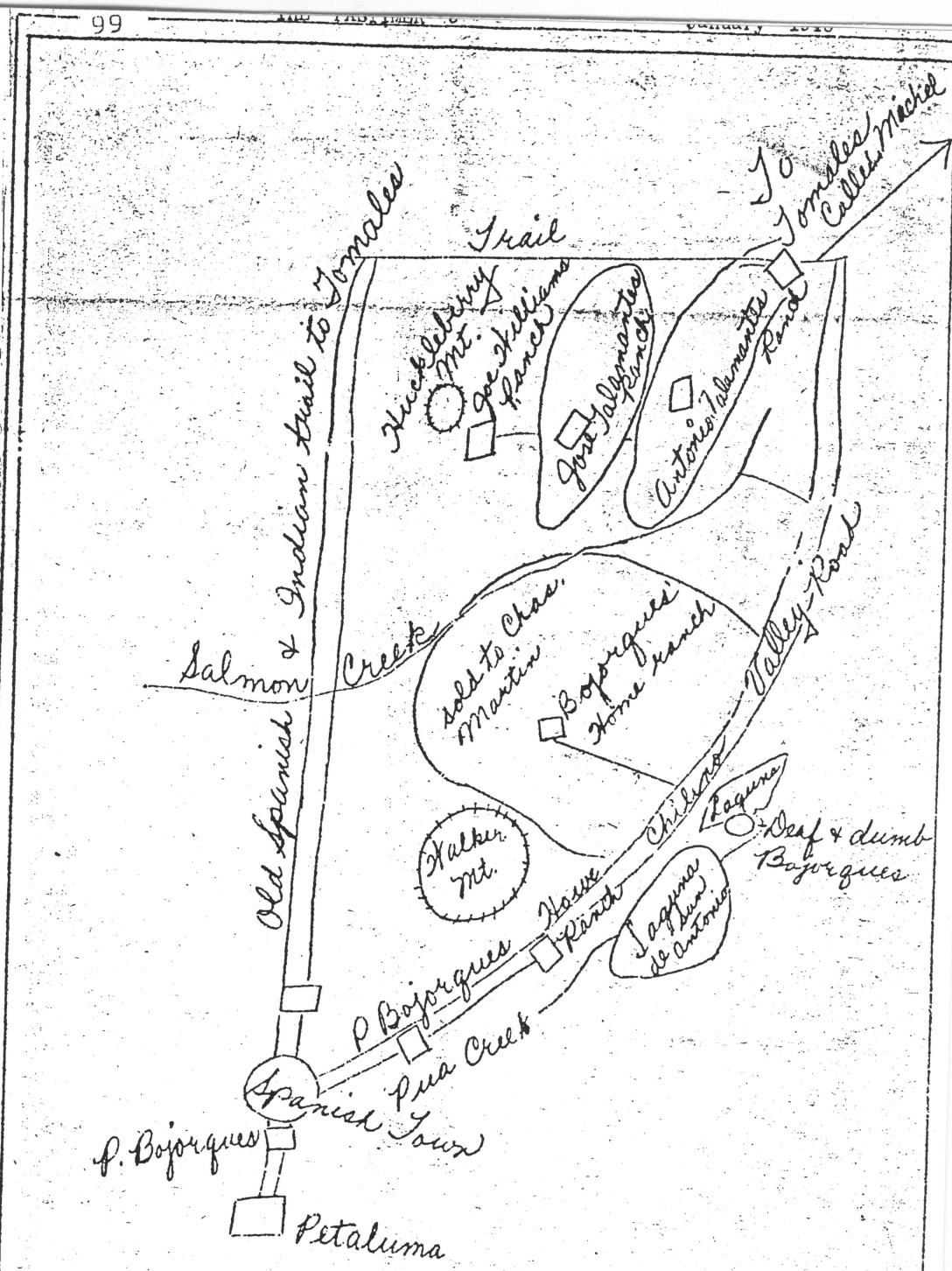
Later the Buttes lease on the Schultz mines lapsed and a new one was signed with Mercury Fox Ltd. of Utah.

Mining, however, ceased when the price dropped drastically on mercury six months ago. And the Gamboni mines are now idle, too, with most of the mineral there having been removed.

BUT THE REAL wealth of the Chileno Valley lies in its fertile land offering lush grazing on pretty, rolling slopes. And in its people — alert, enterprising, self-sufficient, and aware of a rich history dating back to the days of the dons.

Most of the residents today are dairymen and their families.

And all enjoy wholeheartedly the quiet life their valley affords them in this day and age of hustle and bustle. It is an area where the sweet song of the meadowlark can still be heard in the cool of the early morning. Where blackbirds with brilliant splashes of red on their wings still rise in flocks from the fields even as they did in the days of Don Bartolome Bojorques.



CHILENO VALLEY

Copy of map drawn by Enos Valencia, who was born in a Spanish Town nearly 100 years ago.

IN THE 1940s, historian Rose Linebaugh met in Napa an old Spanish sheep shearer named Enos Valencia who, then nearly 100 years old, had been born in the Chileno Valley and who had grown up with the Bojorques family on their Rancho La Laguna de San Antonio. Before the parted, the aged man drew the historian a crud map of the Chileno Valley that has been repro duced here from a Marin Historical Societ bulletin.

5. MARIA FRANCISCA de LARA
b. c. 1755 LA VILLA de SINALOA, NUEVA ESPAÑA, MEXICO
d. 27 JAN. 1777 ROYAL PRESIDIO SAN FRANCISCO: BUR. THERE.

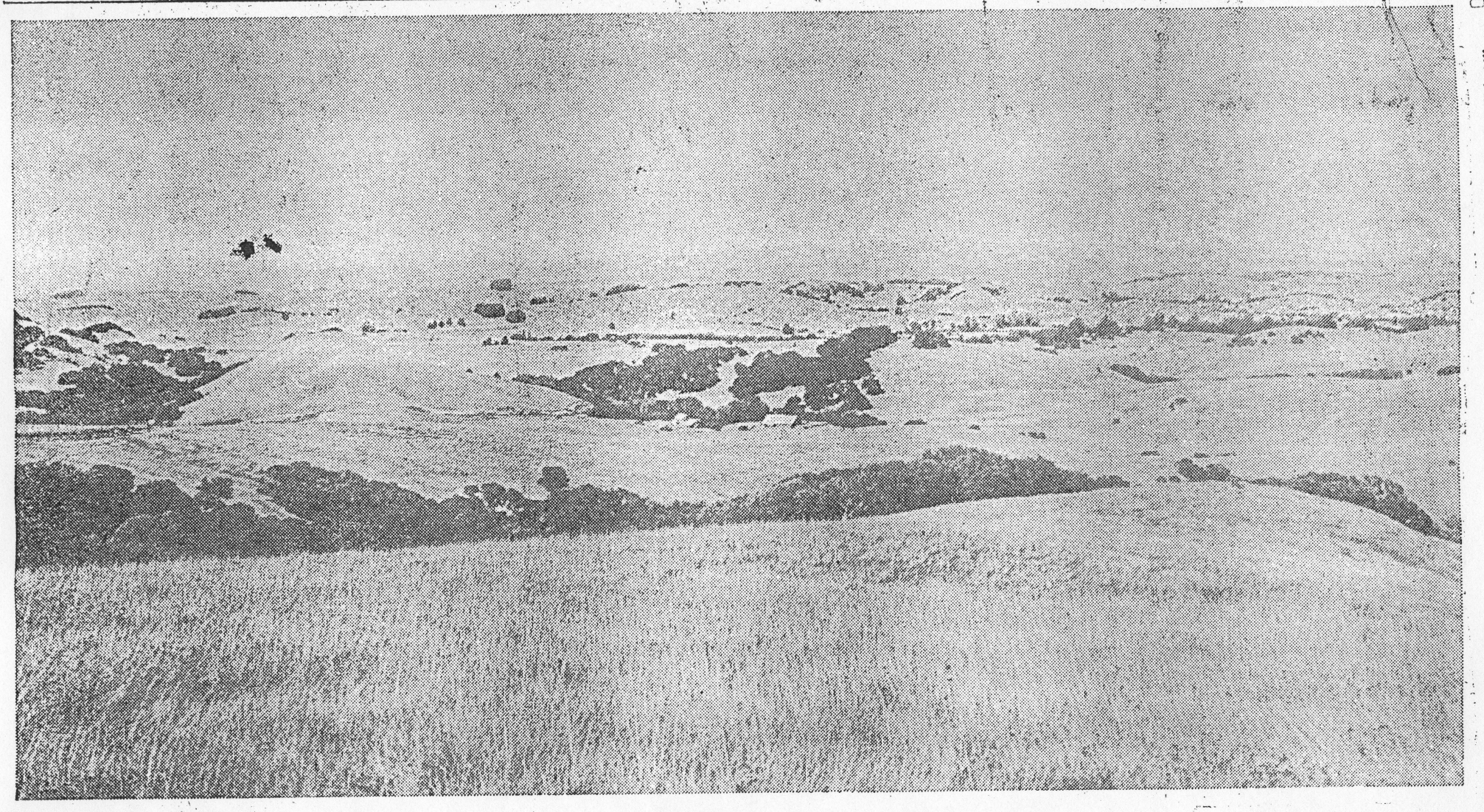
THE DAUGHTER WAS MARIA AGUSTINA BODORQUEZ b. c. 1771-72 LA VILLA DE SINALOA, CAME IN ANZA EXP. SHE MARRIED HER LATER STEP BROTHER FRANCISCO XAVIER ALVISO 12 DEC. 1787 AT MISSION SAN CARLOS BORROMEO: SHE d. 24 AUG. 1816, BUR. NEXT DAY, ROYAL PRESIDIO CHAPEL EEMI. BUT RECORDED AT SAN CARLOS MISSION.

6. MARIA de la luz ANGELA TREJO OR TREXO, WIDOW OF DOMINGO ALVISO, b. c. 1742 PRESIDIO SAN MIGUEL DE HORCASITAS, SONORA, MEXICO.

SEE: BODORQUES PART 1.

6. CONT. MARIA FRANCISCA de LARA de BODORQUES DIED AT THE PRESIDIO, YERBA BUENA WAS FOUNDED MUCH LATER BY THE BAY.

7.



History Of The Chileno Valley

THE ROLLING hills and the dells of the Chileno Valley astride the Marin-Sonoma county line, viewed here from Wilson Hill Road, have changed very little since Don Bartolome Francisco Bojorques settled there in 1839 on his Rancho La Laguna de San Antonio. Even then there were few trees of any great size. But then, too, there was the lush growth of grass that makes the quiet area prime grazing land today.

LEADS SOUTHERLY TO THE PORTAZUELA DE SAN ANTONIO

9. THESE WERE JOSE DE LA CRUZ + FAUSTINO ANTONIO TALAMANTES, THE LATTER A SON IN LAW. SEE LIST OF CHILDREN OF DON BARTOLO BOJORQUES + WIFE.

10. ANASTACIO TALAMANTES RECEIVED RANCHO, HIS AUNT M. JOSE RICARDO DE NAMED AFTER HIS GRANDFATHER WHOSE SON M. MARIA ANGELINA DE LA LUZ BOJORQUES, JESUS WILLIAMS.

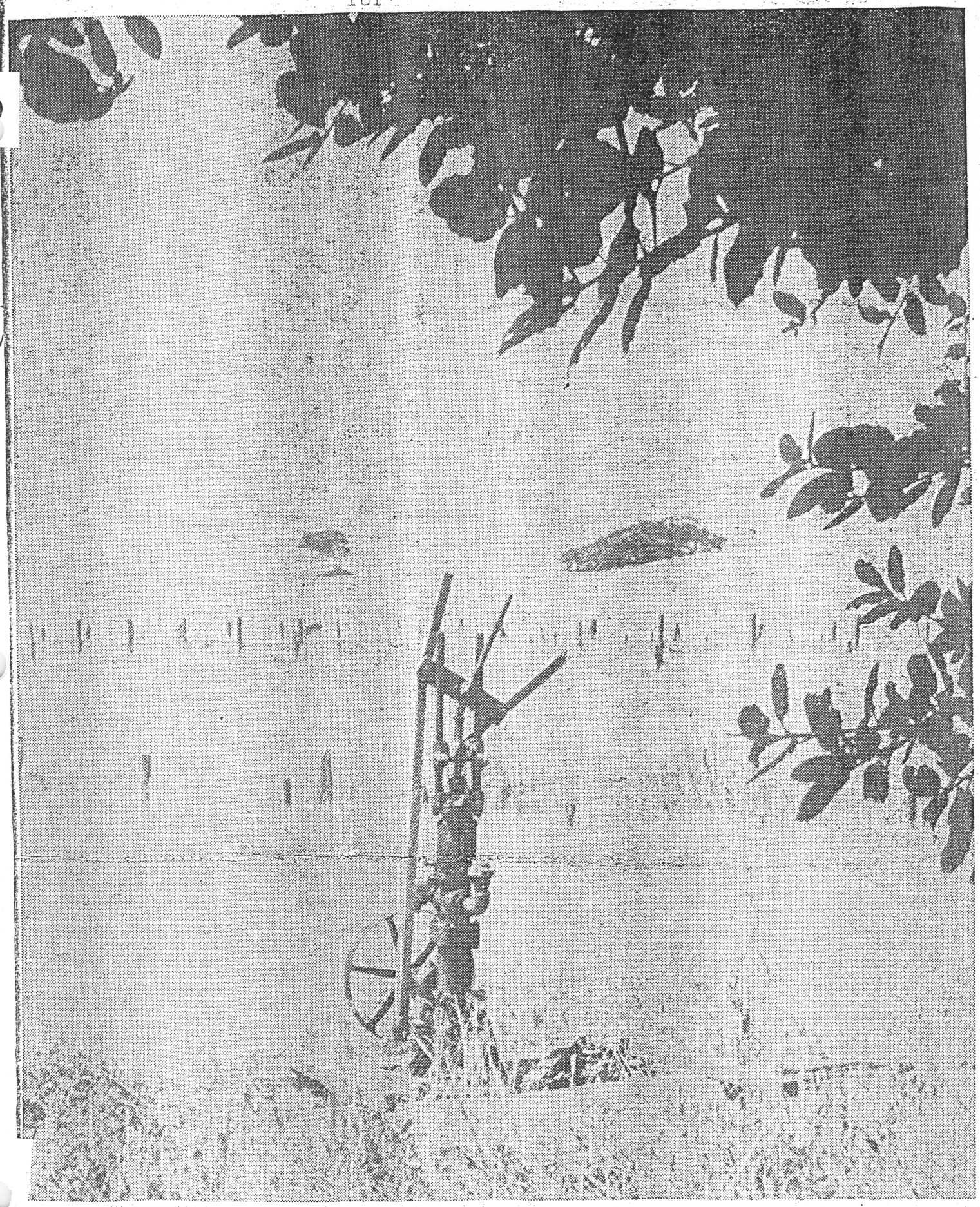
11. SPANISH TOWN AT CROSSROADS TO COUNTY LINE, ALONG ROAD, STAGGERED BY CREEK TO LA LOMITA ALTA AT EDGE OF LAGUNA DE SAN ANTONIO. CHILENO WAS AN ANGEL BOJORQUES RANCH, ADRIAN GODOY OF CHILE WHO HIS ROMINIS TATER OF HIS ESTATE.

12. IT IS SAID WILLIAM BROWN SET DOGS ON HUNTERS. IN TRIAL JUAN SALAZAR CLAIMED INNO. CENCE AND FRIENDSHIP WITH BROWN!

13. RUMORS OF HIS BEING ENGLISH OR SON OF HENRY HOWE. BUT REALLY SON OF JOSE SALAZAR? I DON'T HAVE THE BAPTISM. B. C. 1854, WITH SALAZAR FAMILY IN 1860 CENSUS.

14. TIBURCIO BASQUEZ. FARMER. REG. VOTER. SAN ANT. TOWNSHIP. AGE 31. JULY 14, 1866

101

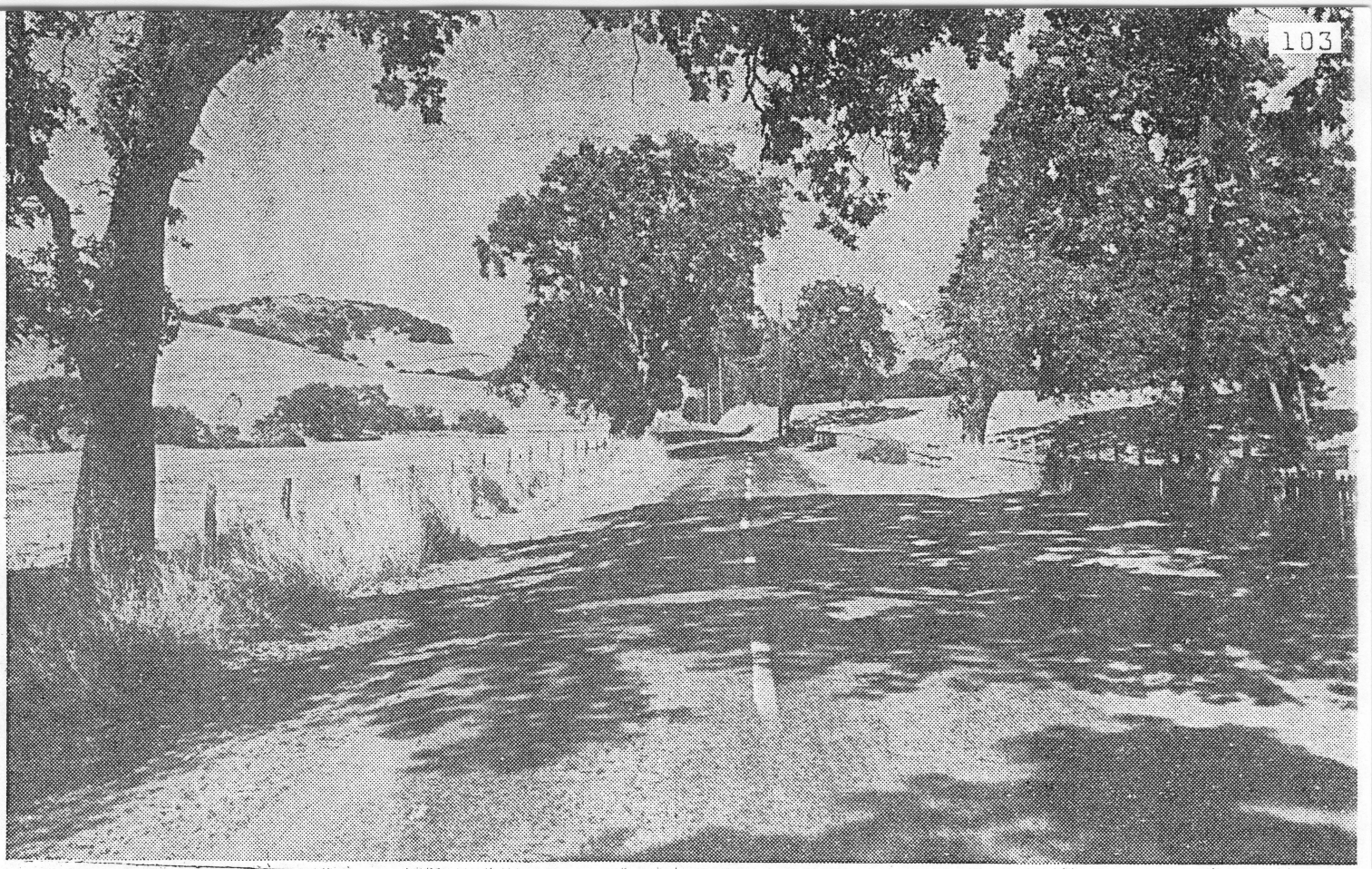


THIS PUMP standing lonely sentinel duty in a Chileno Valley field might be regarded as a monument to the Spanish Town settlement that grew up there — then disappeared. So did the once vast rancho holdings of Don Bartolome Francisco B o j o r q u e s . Yet life and landscape in the Chileno Valley have changed far less than most places.

(Independent-Journal photos by Bob Hax

A SECOND SETTLEMENT in the early days of the Chileno Valley also located at the T of the intersection of the Chileno Valley and Marshall roads, but to its north, was known as Spanish Town. It consisted of a group of adobe homes, occupied largely by the Spanish and the Chileans who were among the first to locate in the area. And earlier the same site had known Indian villages. All evidence of Spanish Town is now gone, the last-home being razed in about 1940. I-J photographer Bob Hax took this picture of what he thought was once the location of the now vanished Spanish Town.

THE CHILEANS WERE ALSO AT, OR MAINLY AT CHILENO, SITE AT CHARLES DOLCINI JR. PROPERTY



THE PEACE AND QUIET that makes the Chileno Valley so attractive to its inhabitants, and to occasional visitors, is reflected in this picture with the camera looking northwest toward the Marin-Sonoma county line and toward the site where Spanish Town once housed a colorfu Spanish and Chilean community that made Chilean Day a cause fo annual celebration.

PEN PICTURES OF THE GARDEN OF THE WORLD, 1889, SONOMA CO. P. 704. SAYS IN 1849 CAYETANO JUAREZ FOLLOWED INDIANS TO A LAGOON NR. PETALUMA AND FOUGHT A SKIRMISH WITH THEM AFTER THEY HAD ATTACKED MISSION SAN RAFAEL THE YEAR GIVEN-1849 IS WRONG. THE MISSION WAS ATTACKED IN 1822, AT THAT TIME JUAREZ WAS ONLY A CHILD. CORPORAL RAFAEL GARCIA, LATER GRANTEE OF TOMALES Y BAULINES HELD OFF THE ATTACK. CHIEF MARIN & QUINTIN WERE ORGANIZERS OF THE MISSION RESISTENCE. SEE: EARLY MARIN BY JACK MASON & HELEN VAN CLEAVE PARK. ALSO, THE WRATH OF COYOTE BY JEAN MONTGOMERY, A NOVEL ABOUT CHIEF MARIN.

WILLIAM BROWN, Chileno Valley pioneer and wealthy rancher, figured in the usually quiet valley's most recounted tragedy when he fell victim of a particularly brutal murder in 1876 for which another Chileno Valley resident paid with his own life on the gallows.

BANCROFT. VOL 2. P. 328 MARIN CAPT. AT PETALUMA VALLEY; P. 538 ABOUT 1824, ENCOUNTERS WITH MARIN & QUINTIN. P. 548 CHEIF (MARIN) OF THE LACATIUT, CAHAMERO OR TAMALEÑO TRIBES

TAMAL INDIANS - NAMED FOR TAMALE MAKING INDIANS DESCRIBED BY F.R. SERRA OF IT COULD MEAN PEOPLE OF THE BAY OR WEST.

MT. TAMALPAIS
TOMALES BAY
& TAMALIAMTA CREEK, NOW STEMPLE CREEK, NAMED RUSSIAN NAME

ECHACAMAL BANCROFT VOL. 2. P. 597

SAME AS ECHA TAMAL? NR. NICASIO BULL TAIL VALLEY ON E. SIDE OF SCHROYER MTN. EXCAVATION PACIFICAN. JULY 22. 1970 MRN-138

CHAPTER 19

Twilight at Chileno Valley

BARTOLOME BOJOURQUES came to Marin as an aging soldier of the ranks, only to run afoul of "our national bigotry in dealing with Spanish-Americans."[1] Like Briones at Bolinas he fell prey to Yankee laws and lawyers, to predatory taxes and rigid official surveys that called into question the amiable Mexican covenants that had put him in possession of the land. One of Bojourques' wisest *compadres,* Antonio Osio, chose to leave the country rather than fight back; but Bojourques stayed, to his lasting regret.

Bojourques discovered the Laguna country, from most accounts, as a member of Governor Arguello's party in October of 1822 on a state visit to the Russian

1. From Josiah Royce's "California," American Commonwealths series, Houghton, Mifflin and Co., 1886.

settlement at Bodega — a trip that took them through what was to become Chileno Valley.[2] (see *Names on the Land).* Bartolome, born in Santa Clara, where he was baptised in 1780, had joined the Spanish soldiery in 1794, learning responsibility early as *mayordomo* of Arguello's military rancho at San Mateo, Las Pulgas (The Fleas). From there he had gone to the Presidio. On May 17, 1837, he asked Mariano Vallejo at Sonoma for permission to settle on the San Antonio countryside, and that same year built a log *palizada.* On May 16, 1839, Vallejo gave him a "written license" to live on the land and Bojorques erected his adobe.[3]

Bartolome was on the land seven years before soliciting title from Monterey. A requisite was the *diseno,* or sketch to accompany his petition. As Robert Becker explains,[4] "it was up to each petitioner to supply his own sketch. This he drew himself if he had the skill, but more often he depended on some more talented friend." Bojorques turned to an acquaintance at Bodega, William Benitz, overseer of Fort Ross for owner John Sutter. Benitz had been a topographical draftsman in Germany, not a surveyor. All he had with him when he tramped the Laguna de San Antonio with Bartolome was a small pocket compass. As they went over the hills, Borjorques designated the land he wanted, a

2. From an article by Rose Linebaugh in "The Pastimer," published in January, 1945, by the Marin County Historical Society.

3. Which burned in the 1850s. This and other Borjorques dwellings are described in "The Spanish and Mexican Adobes and Other Buildings in the Nine San Francisco Bay Counties," by C. W. Hendry and J. N. Bowman, manuscript, 1940, State and Bancroft Libraries.

4. In his article "Disenos" in the February, 1967, issue of The American West magazine.

40 square-mile rectangle running due north and south, based on the range of hills that formed the northern boundary of John Martin's Corte Madera de Novato.[5] Benitz' *diseno* is better than crude. It shows the trail to Tomales, the Camino de Bodega, the 1.3-mile laguna, the dense woods in the south and several houses.

Bojorques attached the *diseno* to his formal application for rancho Laguna de San Antonio on May 20, 1844. The expediente reads: "To secure for my numerous family[6] the only resource they rely on for support." On September 3 Jacob Leese, alcalde at Sonoma, added his assurance to Monterey that "the land . . . is public and does not belong to any village, corporation or individual." Secretary of State Manuel Jimeno instructed Leese to call in the coterminous neighbors to assist in designating the exterior boundaries but this Leese seems to have neglected to do, and Bojorques' petition died on the vine. On July 29, 1845, a new one was addressed to Micheltorena's successor Pio Pico; it got swift action, Pico signing the grant on November 25, 1845.

But time was running out on the Californians. Borjorques had never trusted the Americans, and saw nothing now to change his opinion of them. The Bear Flag trouble of 1846 implicated his close friends and relatives.[7] By 1848 the rush of immigrants had started

5. Much of this is from Land Case No. 61 ND on file at Bancroft Library.

6. Including his wife Nicolasa, married in 1803, and nine surviving children. Roger Rehm's comprehensive geneology of the family is at Bancroft and State Libraries.

7. Bartolome's nephew Juan Jose Bojorques was related by marriage to Jose de los Reyes Berreyesa, murdered at Mission San Rafael by Fremont's men.

NO!
DIRECTIONAL ARROW SHOWS RANCH TILTED S.E. TO N.W. ON BENITZ DISENO

with all of its ominous undertones. His youngest daughter married one of the immigrants, Henry Howe of Massachusetts. Howe found living with his in-laws easier than hunting gold, although he was soon short of cash.[8]

Things got no better. California statehood in 1850 created a new county — Marin — out of old Sonoma. The county line followed San Antonio Creek much of the way, bisecting the rancho and forcing Bartolome to pay taxes in two counties.[9] Further disillusioning the old man was the passage by Congress in 1851 of the Act to Settle Private Land Claims in California, a bonanza for the lawyers. Bojorques wanted no part of it: on November 20, 1851, he deeded eight-ninths of his rancho to his surviving children, ostensibly "for and in consideration of my love and affection." For himself he reserved one-ninth, including his house.[10] However it was impossible to say who owned what since the family houses were concentrated in the lagoon area; or

8. On January 1, 1855, Howe signed this bill of sale, on file in Book B of Deeds, page 68: "Know all men by these presents, that I, Henry Howe, have this day bargained, sold and delivered unto Angela Bojorques Howe 12 head of horses and colts, 2 waggons and harness, and 15 head of sheep and 9 sows and 2 saddles and everything that belongs to me for and in consideration of the sum of 20 dollars the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged." (signed) Henry Howe. Family historian Roger Rehm thinks Howe died in the 1863 smallpox epidemic and is buried beside San Antonio Creek. Angela's second husband was Faustino Talamantes. Descendants of this union are prominent in Sonoma County today. Angela (Angelina) Bojorques Howe Talamantes died May 7, 1901, at Santa Rosa.

9. As finally surveyed the rancho embraced 24,903 acres of which 15,835 were in Marin.

10. Book A of Deeds, page 106. The children gave him enough to repay $450 borrowed from James A. Shorb plus interest at ten per cent per month.

how much each portion was worth, since the open land in the north was more valuable than the woods in the south. Besides, Bojorques had yet to prove he owned the rancho under American law; nor had he any clear idea where his exterior boundaries were. Benitz' diseno was the closest thing to a property description he had, and it was of little help. One conveyance vaguely describes the Laguna de San Antonio as "more or less bounded by the rancho of John Martin, by Dos Piedras (Two Rocks), by Las Tamales and by the rancho of Juan Miranda, *or however otherwise bounded.*" In 1854 when Bartolome sold 1,600 acres of his own for $1,000 to his attorney Jeremiah Clarke[11] the land was located "upon any part of said rancho not yet sold previous to this date." Other conveyances were equally cryptic. Trouble was inevitable.

The Bojorques claim had clear sailing in both the land commission and district court.[12] But a patent could be issued only after the exterior boundaries had been fixed by government survey. Robert C. Matthewson made the survey early in 1859. At once he saw that he could not follow the *diseno* without encroaching on Rancho Arroyo de San Antonio to the east. Accordingly he tipped Benitz' rectangle on end. The southern boundary no longer rested squarely on the east-to-west range of hills but cut diagonally across them. Thousands of acres in Benitz' rectangle were outside Matthewson's. Property speculators had all but bought out Bojorques

11. Partner in the purchase was Francisco Casanueva.

12. See Land Case 61 ND at Bancroft Library. The commission approved the grant on October 12, 1853, Judge Hoffman on September 10, 1855. John Martin and William Richardson were effective witnesses for Bojorques.

by now;[13] and those left in limbo by the survey accused deputy surveyor R. R. Thompson of accepting a bribe to slant the plat in favor of others. Indignantly they took their case into the district court. For surveyors to receive pay from other than the United States to run exterior boundaries of the ranchos was against the rules. J. A. Mandeville, surveyor general for California, suspended the survey while he investigated, then promptly found his deputy innocent.

On June 12, 1859, Matthewson made another compass reading on the disputed terrain in the presence of Benitz, old Bojorques, and one of the irate buyers John McBrown; whereupon all headed back for Judge Hoffman's court. Here Benitz and his *diseno* came under heavy fire. He did his best to explain. "I never learned to survey," he told the court. "Bartolome Bojourques showed me a range of hills and told me they were the boundaries of Juan Martin and he wished to make them his boundaries on the south." If there was any mix-up in the bearings, it was his compass' fault. "The small pocket compass I had when I made the *diseno* in 1844 was very weak and would not work . . . I never used it to show a northerly or southerly direction. I could not depend on it."Whereupon Matthewson had his say: "I acted and formed my opinion from the papers of the grant (including the *diseno*) and the

13. For a dollar or less an acre. Chief among them was John McBrown, one of the county's largest landowners, for whom McBrown Creek was named. (See the 1873 Marin map). The Henry Howe portion was acquired by P. B. Hewlett of Petaluma, who resold this and other acreage to Lewis W. Walker, after whose family Walker Creek (same as San Antonio) was named. Bojourques' daughter Teodocia lost her ninth share of the rancho at a tax sale. She married Victor Prudon, Vallejo's secretary. Her second husband was Julio Carrillo.

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evidence of the people living there . . . there seemed to be no dispute by anyone with regard to their boundaries."

Judge Hoffman took the matter under advisement and on October 24, 1859, issued an opinion typically philosophical in context. How, he asked, could a judge sitting in his San Francisco courtroom fairly adjudicate a controversy that arose from land he had never seen and hills he had never climbed? "That duty is properly confided to the surveyor who on the ground compares the calls of the grant and the indications of the *diseno* with the natural monuments of the country before him . . . Before the court should disturb . . . a survey made by the Surveyor General it ought to be satisfied that the decree of confirmation has been plainly departed from . . . or some obvious error committed. I do not consider that the evidence justifies such a conclusion . . . An order overruling the objection and approving the survey must therefore be entered."

Least concerned in the outcome was the Bojorques family, whose holdings had dwindled to 30 acres at Old Spanish Town. Now in his eighties Bartolome preferred to live in the past. He helped Jose Sanchez' family win confirmation of his Buri Buri Rancho before the Land Commission in 1861.[14] Asked by a Yankee lawyer when he was born he replied proudly: "When Ferdinand the Seventh was King of Spain . . . but now," he added, "I am old; I have no teeth." Asked by the same lawyer to identify a spot on the map he was uncooperative. He knew nothing of maps or surveys, he said: all too evident in the light of his own experience with

14. See Land Case 101 ND on file at Bancroft Library.

them! Two years later, in 1863, Bartolome was dead. Smallpox killed his wife in 1868. In 1890 the family sold the last of its Spanish Town holdings for 200 dollars.

Through these years the doctrine of Manifest Destiny convinced hordes of Americans the West was theirs, clear to the Pacific, law or no law. Bartolome Bojorques and his fellows had a destiny just as manifest — oblivion, insofar as land ownership was concerned. Josiah Royce could have had Bojorques in mind when he wrote that our national policy "instead of encouraging the old Californians to sell their grants in small tracts to newcomers, forced them at length to part with their lands in vast tracts to their lawyers, or to scheming speculators . . . to the lasting injury of the whole state."

NAMES ON THE LAND

OLD SPANISH TOWN — Never a town . . . just the scattered dwellings of Mexicans and Chileans around the Indian water hole. . . Called San Vicente in Indian days, it was located in the heart of Chileno Valley at the crossroads leading to Petaluma, Tomales and Wilson Hill. As the Bojorques sold their holdings they gravitated here. Several are buried along San Antonio Creek, victims of the 1868 smallpox epidemic. An adobe church was built here in 1847. The bell in nearby Laguna School (1906) probably came from the church and could have been of mission origin: it was taken for scrap during World War II. Pedro Bojorques ran a grocery store at Spanish Town which became the Laguna Tavern, later the Hans Juhl House; it is still in use as a residence.

CHILENO VALLEY — When Bojorques' son Angel died along with his mother in the 1868 smallpox epidemic, his estate was administered by Adrian Godoy, a Chilean immigrant. Godoy brought in fellow Chileans to plant hops and ride the range. The valley takes its name from them.

LAS DOS PIEDRAS (Two Rocks) — Located on the Indian trail from San Rafael to Bodega, they were a Vallejo outpost against the Russians. Four great ranchos granted by Monterey cornered on this spot.[1]

LAGUNA DE SAN ANTONIO — The 1.3-mile long lake bisects the Marin-Sonoma line, and is clearly visible from the Chileno road leading to Tomales. It is pumped into a fork of Walker Creek every May, and crops are planted in the bottomlands by five adjoining ranchers.

WILSON HILL — Bandit Joaquin Murietta is thought by some to have holed up here.

WILLIAM BROWN, well-to-do farmer, stopped at a saloon on his way home from Petaluma on October 21, 1876. He flashed some money which caught the eye of Juan Salazar and an Indian named Yguerra. They followed him, dragged him from his buggy with a lariat, stabbed him to death and robbed him. Caught later at Spanish Town, they were taken to San Rafael, where Sheriff James Tunstead had his hands full fending off a lynch mob. Salazar was hanged, Yguerra sent to San Quentin.

1. Laguna de San Antonio, Balsa de Tomales, El Roblar de Miseria, and Blucher.

Two Rock. - This place, which is eight miles from Petaluma, takes its name from peculier rocks, that were called by the Californians, Dos Piedras, which stood on a point where the Blucher and Bolsa de Tomales Ranchos cornered. They were, besides, a landmark on the northwestern boundary of the Laguna de San Antonio of Bojorquess Rancho. Between these two rocks passed the old Mexican trail from San Rafael to Bodega and Ross, which were referred to far and near by persons when speaking of that section The first to settle in the neighborhood of Two Rock were Samuel Tustin, J.B. Lewis, Charles Purvine, S.M. Martin, James and E. Denman. The postoffice, which was established July 17, 1857, with Clark A. Hough as postmaster, is situated at the junction of the Bloomfield and Tomales Roads nearly a mile and a half from the two rocks which gives it its name. The farm on which the postoffice is located was first settled by John Schwobeda, who sold it to Charles Weigand the present proprietor and postmaster

There is at the crossroads a Grange Hall, a Presbyterian Church and a Blacksmith shop.

The Two Rock Presbyterian Church. - This church was organized May 17, 1860, with seventeen charter members, Rev. Thomas Fraser being pastor, an Stephen Fowler, David Morton, Robert Andrews, regularly ordained elders; the trustees at the time being Robert Andrews, Alexander McKay, David Morrow, Samuel Schuller, Hugh Gaston and George W. Case. The size of the building is thirty-six by forty-six feet, and was erected in 1862. There is a present membership of forty-two, Mr. and Mrs. Andrews being the only remaining charter members. When first organized, the congregation met for service in Keyem and Iowa school-houses.

Note: The 1877 Sonoma Co. Atlas, p. 62, shows the Walker and Iowa Distric schools but I do not know where the Keyem school was. No school is shown at Chileno Valley. The 1873 Marin Co. map shows Laguna, Chileno and San Antonio School Districts.

Petaluma Weekly Journal, Jan. 12, 1856 - Celebration at Two Rocks

Mr. Editor. - Two Rock Valley. Jan. 7th. 1856

I am happy to announce to those who viewed with a prophetic eye the demise of the Two Rock Division, S. of T., that it celebrated its first anniversary on Saturday last; and that it is now a 'yearling' with a fair prospect of ripening into a venerable old age. That the members are zealous in the cause they have expounded, is evident from their giving such a demonstration. There were a goodly number of Sons and ladies present among them including a very respectable delegation from your village. Temperance Hall was crowded to overflowing.

They newly elected officers of the Division were publicly installed, after which the meeting was addressed by Rev. Dr. Bonham, and Rev. Wm. Hunter. Their remarks, replete with good sense, were listened to with marked interest. The audience was also greeted with several temperance songs. "Deacon McQuin" sung by Mr. Piatt, called the house down in a perfect thunder of applause.

A procession was formed, but owing to the late hour, and the dinner yet to be discussed, but little time was spent in marching. Mr. Wood, Marshall of the day, showed himself a thorough disiplinarian. If he was never at West Point, he has certainly been at celebration before, and knows how to do such matters up a la mode.

In consequence of the limited dimensions of the dining room and the large attendance of ladies, the gentlemen were deprived of the pleasure of joining the fair sex in the repast, and obliged to act the part of lookers on for a time. This however, they bore with good grace, but I noticed a few, with their hands thrust to the bottom of their pockets, whistling some plaintiff air. The pies and cakes, (gotten up by your townsman, J.E. Fowler.) needed not to be viewed by an eye of faith-they were realities, and went off like straw hats in a hurricane. The most perfect

order and harmony prevailed throughout the day. All appeared intent 110 on enjoying themselves, and if a smiling countenance is an index to the inner man, I believe they did.

"The sun was sinking to rest behind the western hills," when we turned our steps towards our homes, in this our adopted land, As I went thitherward, I could not help drawing a comparison between January '50 and January '56. In the former year, every valley, hill and ravine, was the scene of drunken riot and debauch; in the latter, temperance and sobriety claim a resting place on the Pacific shore, and have left their claims allowed." Q

From: Pen Pictures from the Garden of the World, 1899, by Sam Cassidy

Next comes Two Rock Valley (after Blucher), so named on account of twin rocks at the northwest corner of the ranch now owned by Mr. Ezekiel Denman. The Spanish called it 'Dos Piedras' and so the name came down to 1854 or 1855, when it gradually took on the American name, Two Rocks. This valley is about 3 miles long and 2 miles wide. The soil is rich alluvial and the valley has always been productive of potatoes and grain.

Note: from p. 94

These newspaper articles were written before accurate geonology was worked out from copies of Mission and church records, civil or county sources. Ed. Mannion of Chileno Valley Boasts An Exciting Background knew this and seemed to suspect some of what he was told had become garbled down through the years. Eight deaths at the Battle of Olompali is an exaggeration. Manuel Cantua was killed and Agaton Ruiz was wounded. Others? Don Bartolome Francisco Bojorques and his wife Maria Nicolasa Linares had ten children. She had no previous marriage but his mother had. See Bojorques Part 1. Jose and Faustino Antonio Talamantes and their sisters Maria del Refugio and Maria Simona Ysabel were the children of Jose Anastaci Talamantes and his wife Maria Clara Lorenza Higuera who became the 2nd wife of Angel Maria de la Luz Bojorques. Jose was single. Faustino Antonio was first married to Maria Francisca West and 2nd to Maria Angelina de la Luz Bojorques who had divorced Henry Howe. Maria Clara del Refugio married Jose Ricardo de Jesus Williams (Bojorques Part 3) and Maria Simon Ysabel married William West. Adrian Godoy from Chili in the census of 1860 was married to Walupa, nat. of Cal. maybe a corruption of Guadalupe. I do not know who the two priests were. Juan Salazar's father was not an Englishman according to a sister at his trial. Pedro J. Vasquez was from New Jersey in records and thus not related to Tiburcio Vasquez. Other sources confirm Joaquin Murrietta. In the census of 1860 Simona Talamantes age 22 is in the Angel Bojorques household and his 2nd. wife who was her mother. Florence Donnelly in Chileno Valley Little Changed makes some of the same mistakes as Ed. Mannion and she may have used his article. Rose Linebaugh's site for San Vicente seems to close to Olompali. See p. 59-62 The most accurate information on the William Brown murder is taken from the trial transcript. See Bojorques Part 3. Black Mountain sounds like another name for San Antonio Mtn. The next account is Twilight at Chileno Valley, chapter 19 in Early Marin by Jack Mason who had the research done by Helen Van Cleave Park. I cannot prove that Bartolo Bojorques was with the Arguello party of 1822 but it is possible. A photostat of the plat or one of them is dated March 1857 and seems to have been done by someone named Thompson. There is a tear in the name. Don Bartolome Francisco Bojorques was born in the reign of Carlos III not his grandson Fernando VII

Margaret M. Paull in The Valley Of The Trail Between The Two Rocks In It's Younger Days And Mine, 1993, p. 40 writing of Spanish Town "Pedro Bojorques operated a store there, which later became the Laguna Tavern."

Two Rock Really Has Two Rocks

By BEATRICE STICE

Two Rock, the area of large farm and ranch holdings and its sprawling, scattered collection of public buildings that constitute the "town" proper, should rightly be called "Two Rocks." The original Spanish name was "Dos Piedras," given to the whole, rolling grass-covered area because of the two giant gray stones standing a few feet apart on a gentle slope above the Petaluma-Bloomfield highway and near the former Two Rock station on the Petaluma and Santa Rosa Railway.

The rocks have always figured prominently in the history and development of the region. Between them passed first an ancient Indian trail — probably started when the first aboriginal band of tribal hunters, their curiosity aroused over the twin stones, walked between them, paused to view the vast area of gentle rolling land where elk and deer fed in countless numbers in the towering stand of native oats.

RUSSIAN TRAIL

Later, a Russian trail, and still later a Spanish footpath and cart route, led between the hilltop gatepost stones. They were landmarks on the trail that led from Mission San Rafael to Bodega and Fort Ross. Later still, when the Spanish alarmed over colonization by the Russian "fur pirates" who were fast depleting the coastal waters, of the broad Pacific, of the richly-furred sea otter, the twin rocks became the "cornerstones" of four large land grants. The Blucher, Balsa de Tomales, Laguna de San Antonio and El Roblar del Miseria Ranchos "cornered" at the twin stones. The ranchos were granted largely by General M. G. Vallejo as a means of keeping an eye on the Russians and preventing their spreading further inland into territory then claimed by the Mexican government.

The Mexican government had little money, but plenty of land. Occasionally General Vallejo, the military commandante of California Del Norte, had drawn upon the Presidio of San Francisco for personnel to staff his small "army." To many of these he granted ranchos with the understanding that they were to keep a close watch on the Russians and to hold themselves and their vaqueros in readiness for action, should action be necessary to hold back threat of further Russian colonization.

RUSSIANS LEAVE

After the Russians left in 1841 —selling their holdings and armament to Johann Augustus Sutter, the famed Captain John Sutter of Sacramento Valley development and gold discovery fame, for $30,000—General Vallejo found it still advisable to keep an eye on the long, broad interior valley running from Petaluma through the Santa Rosa valley to Sotoyome rancho, site of the present day Healdsburg, Captain Juan N. Padillo was ordered from the Presidio at San Francisco to take care of this situation.

He was granted title to both the Rancho Roblar del Miseria, commonly called the Roblar Rancho, and the Rancho Balsa

Continued on Page 3

Continued from Page 1

de Tomales (Lake of the Tomales) — now called Burbank lake, by the old time residents in the area.

Arrival of Captain Padillo in 1844 launched the agricultural development of the region. Where an occasional vaquero guarded the herds of cattle in the abundant growth of forage on the oat covered hills, Padillo's bands of mounted men numbered into the scores.

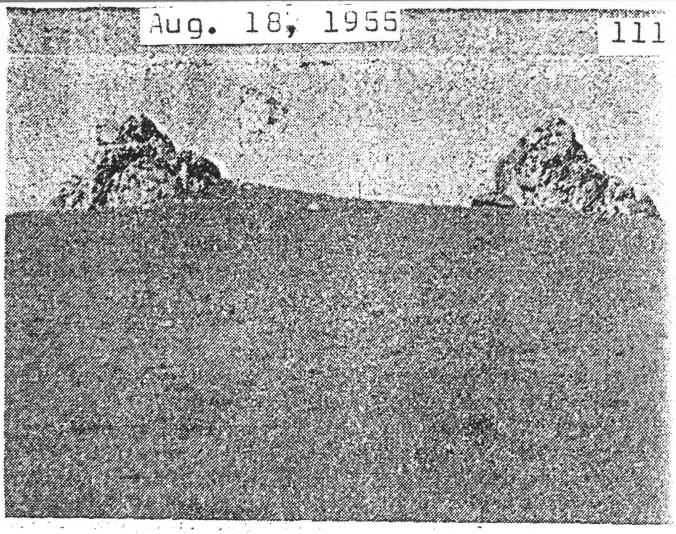
The late Rose Linebaugh, who passed away in 1953, was very much interested in the story of the young Padillo. Her account of the Mexican soldier's tragic life appears elsewhere in this edition.

* * *

TWO ROCK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Two Rock Presbyterian Church was organized at a meeting at Beck School October 21, 1860. The Rev. Thomas Fraser was the organizer and minister. It was first named Bodega Presbyterian Church. December 28, 1861, it was decided to build a "house of worshp" to be located "in the vicinity of the Two Rocks or within a mile eastward of same." At this meeting the congregation voted to change the name from "Bodega" to "Two Rock Valley Presbyterian Church." Dedication of the building was May 3, 1863. On April 6, 1899 the church membership is recorded at 51 and the Sunday School enrollment was 55.

October 7, 1895, the church building burned to the ground. The second building was dedicated on March 29, 1896, debt free. Feb. 20, 1910, at a congregational meeting the proposed



THESE ARE THE TWO ROCKS

building of the manse was approved. On October 10, 1912, the late Rev. Benjamin L. Brittin was called to be minister of the church. He served for thirty years as its beloved pastor and retired in 1942.

EARLY MINISTERS

Some of the ministers serving in the first church were Thomas Fraser, James Woods, J. R. Hammond, R. McCulloch, Mr. Avery, Robert Scrimgeom, J. White, W. H. Darden, J. C. Campbell and George W. Hays. Ministers who served in the second building were Mr. Boyd, David McCullogh, Mr. McAdie, T. A. White, Robert A. Crichton, Allan McKay, Guy A. White, N. M. Fiske and B. L. Brittin.

A Sunday School has functioned ever since the organization of the church with many loyal officers and teachers. Mrs. Eva Mordecai organized the Junior C. E. Society in 1894 and the Ladies Aid in 1908.

April 17, 1945, Dedication of church addition built during the pastorate of the Rev. Laing Sibbet.

January 27, 1946, Presentation of Petaluma's historic fire bell to the church by the Native Sons and Native Daughters.

November 23, 1946, First Harvest Festival.

1947 — First Vacation Bible School organized.

1949 — Formation of the Senior Westminster Fellowship — Bert Harlow, student minister, and Mrs. George Mickelsen, organizers.

CHURCH BURNS

July 7, 1949 — The church was burned to the ground for the second time. Services continued in the Grange Hall until the new building was completed and dedicated Feb. 1, 1953.

The next minister, the Rev. Marshall B. Hodge, was ordained at services in the Grange Hall May 23, 1952. He resigned effective August 1, 1955.

The ELAS, the evening group of the Ladies Aid, was formed

October 21, 1952.

Sept. 15, 1953, Two Rock Presbyterian Church joined with the Tomales Presbyterian Church in a joint ministry.

Officers of the church, 1955, are—

Session:
Rev. Marshall B. Hodge, Modererator
Mrs. Fred Martin
Mrs. A. B. Purvine
Fred Schmidt
John Sipola
C. A. "Duke" Iverson
Viggo Nissen

Trustees:
A. B. Purvine, president
B. B. Hinshaw
John Mahrt
Martin Mickelson
Andrew Porter
Clifford Scott
Harold Martin
Adolph Wohlers
Mrs. Fred Schmidt, secretary

Church Treasurer:
Mrs. Adolph Wohlers

Sunday School Superintendent:
Mrs. Andrew Porter

Choir Director:
Mrs. Carol Chandler

Organist:
Mrs. Norman Neal

Westminster Fellowship Adviser:
Mrs. Harold Martin

Ladies Aid Officers:
Mrs. Ernest Jacobsen, president
Mrs. Ivan Stice, vice-president
Mrs. William Hendren, secretary.
Mrs. Mary Shock, treasurer

ELAS:
Mrs. Paul Spaletta, chairman

November 16, 1952, a turkey dinner was given, with Mrs. Norman Neal as chairman, to raise funds to purchase a new organ for the church.

The organ was dedicated to the memory of the late Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin L. Brittin on May 3, 1953.

Major emphasis this year is being placed upon bringing about a closer cooperation with the Tomales Presbyterian Church. To accomplish this, a joint parish council has been formed, made up of one representative from each church of the following groups: Session, Board of Trustees, Women's Group and Young People's Group.

Other recent efforts of the church include the building of a two-car garage for the use of the minister. The landscaping of the yard has also been accomplished. This has been made possible through memorial gifts to the church. The committee in charge of memorial gifts is composed of Mrs. Norman Neal, Mrs. William Hendren and Mrs. Martin Mickelson.

* * *

TWO ROCK FIRE DEPARTMENT

Two Rock Fire Department was organized in 1928. Two Rock Grange sponsored the fire department when Hugh Dangers was master.

Frank Doss was the first fire chief; Henry deKlark, secretary. At that time they owned one engine.

At the present time two modern pumpers are manned by a volunteer group. Officers are William Hendren, fire chief; Martin Mickelsen, assistant fire chief; William Bragga, secretary-treasurer.

* * *

P&SR EXTENSION

Petaluma and Santa Rosa Railroad was extended to Two Rock July 28, 1913 when the first passenger car was run. Conductor was G. B. Strider and the motorman was I. E. Ames. The first freight train was run August, 1913. The service continued with seven passenger trains and one freight train a day. They built a large livery stable at Two Rock to accommodate the people coming by horse and buggy from Tomales, Fallon, Bloomfield and as far as Valley Ford and Bodega. Gene and Jess Robertson operated the livery stable and a store which was later taken over by John Robertson and Robert Linebaugh. Shipments of freight to Two Rock consisted mainly of feed for cows and poultry, the first shipment was from Coulson Co. Two Rock ladies served refreshments to the passengers and trainmen. President of the railroad at that time was E. M. Van Frank. Shipments of eggs, cream, wool and potatoes and also carloads of sheep were shipped to Petaluma. In 1930, the potato raising was at its peak and some 1000 acres were planted. Nearly 150 carloads of potatoes were shipped. Most of these potatoes were used as seed to be grown in Southern California, some going as far as Mexico.

The railroad abandoned its passenger operation Oct. 1, 1925 and the freight continued until Sept. 29, 1952 when it was discontinued. The rails were removed in January, 1953.

* * *

POST OFFICE

Two Rock Post Office was opened in 1913 when Jesse Robertson was postmaster. In 1920 Charles Garrison purchased the store and lumber yard and Mrs. Grey Garrison was appointed postmaster in 1920 and served until 1935 when William Gilman was appointed postmaster. He served until 1946 when Sam Garrison became postmaster, and served until the post office at Two Rock was closed on July 31, 1953.

* * *

ROAD IMPROVEMENT

In 1923 - 24 a $300,000 bond issue was voted to build a paved Ford. This money lasted only till the road was built as far as Fallon road and the final job was finished later, about 1927.

B. B. Hinshaw, now 87, is the "oldest native son" of Two Rock Valley and resides on the ranch where he was born. His late father, E. C. Hinshaw, early day state legislator, operated the 500 acre ranch, purchased in 1857 when he came from North Carolina.

A census of the poultry population in the Two Rock area would give a figure reminiscent of the national debt. Two ranches operated by the Pioneer Hatchery; three ranches operated by Sales & Bourke, headed by Paul Sales, a native of Two Rock valley, and many other hatcheries are now operated in the valley.

Christopher Nisson, father of Eric Nisson, established a hatchery in 1881 using the Byce incubators. Elves DeMartin manages the Pioneer Hatchery Farms at Two Rock.

Many Grade A dairies with "pipeline" systems, are among the best in the State of California. A few are H. F. Peuten, Bianchini Bros., Martin Witt, George Mickelsen, Nisson and Neal.

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TWO ROCK GRANGE, No. 152

A group of Two Rock residents gathered at the home of the late John R. Doss and organized Two Rock Grange on

Continued from Page 3

Dec. 17, 1873. After that they met at Iowa School house. According to the first minute book charter members were John R. Doss, William D. Freeman, John H. Freeman, William H. Smith, Frank Freeman, W. F. Smith, W. H. Thompson, Charles Giberson, S. Q. Barlow, Walter Church, A. A. Brown, James Ferguson, H. Gaston, Frank Hill, M. M. Laufenburg, F. Tower, Robert Molseed and M. M. Johnson, Sisters named were E. M. Smith, C. Ent, M. J. Giberson, A. A. Holstead, A. M. Doss, H. A. Ent, M. M. Freeman, M. Freeman, M. A. Brown and H. Tower. Organizer was General Deputy of the State Grange J. H. Hegler. First officers were J. R. Doss, master; W. D. Freeman, overseer; N. A. Clark, lecturer, W. H. Smith, steward; Walter Church, assistant steward; William H. Thompson, chaplain; A. A. Brown, treasurer; J. H. Freeman, secretary; Frank Hill, gatekeeper; M. Freeman, Ceres; M. M. Freeman, Pomona; H. A. Ent, Flora; A. A. Halstead, lady assistant steward.

The Grange purchased the present meeting place from Ezekiel Denman for $250, the deed is on record as of March 25, 1878. A photostatic copy of the deed is in the possession of

the present Grange Master
Master.

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MRS. MINNIE CHURCH

Mrs. Minnie Church of Petaluma joined the Grange Aug. 23, 1882, which makes her a member of Two Rock Grange for 73 years. S. L. Stice at present living in Inverness, joined Jan. 21, 1897. There are at present 208 members.

The Grange has worked for better roads and everything that could benefit the farmers and people living in the valley. They were leaders in starting the rural telephone system in 1902.

Back in 1852, a group of Iowans, seeking green pastures, traveled the old Mexican trail, through the sentinel rocks and settled in Two Rock valley. The Charles Purvine family, the Albert Martin family and many others, chose the fertile valley as their future homes.

IOWA SCHOOL

The Iowa School was established in 1852 and at that time was on what is now known as the Hamilton Gaston place. It was later built on the Charles Purvine property where it now stands. The Purvines donated the land for the school and S. M. Martin, father of Fred Martin and the late Harry Martin, donated and built the foundation for the building.

The Walker school was established in 1875 on what is known as the A. H. Rennard estate.

The Two Rock school was established in 1885, the land being purchased outright from E. Denman.

A union school district was formed in 1919 and was then, as now, governed by a regular school board of trustees. Present trustees are William Bianchini, president; Claude Martin, Clerk; Americo Albini, Francis Collings and George Mickelsen.

UNION SCHOOL

The Two Rock Union School built in 1952 is on five acres deeded to the district by the United States Government, which will revert back to the Government when not used as school property. An additional room was added in 1954. The total cost of the building, fence, play area, water pipe, etc. was $61.588.

The Iowa and Walker school property reverted to the original owners' estates and the Two Rock school and property was sold to Harold Gregg in 1954.

Two Rock Union School Parent Teacher Association was organized November 21, 1952 and the officers of the unit were Mrs. Harold Martin, president; Mrs. Norman Neal, vice president; Mrs. Amelia Combs, honorary vice president; Mrs. Merle Thompson, secretary; Mrs. Clifford Scott, treasurer; Mrs. Claude Martin, historian; Mrs. Walter Auren, auditor; Mrs. R. S. Moore, parliamentarian. Officers for the year 1955-56 are Mrs. Claude Martin, president; Mrs. Fred Volkerts, Jr., vice president; Mrs. Combs, honorary vice president; Mrs. Wilbur Larsen, secretary; Mrs. Lloyd Bolls, treasurer; Mrs. Wilbur Graham, historian; Mrs. Hans Raven, auditor, and Mrs. Norman Neal, parliamentarian.

Teachers are Mrs. Amelia Combs, principal and teacher of the first and second grades; Miss Jeannette Sjosten, third and fourth grades, and Walter H. Strom, fifth and sixth grades.

* * *

STRAUBVILLE

Mr. George A. Straub came from Fall River Mills, Shasta County, in April, 1906, and started a blacksmith shop. In 1917 he opened a hatchery which was rented to LaFranchi until 1920. In 1919 he built a hatchery where the firenouse now is and operated the hatchery in partnership with Chris Baur until 1939. The building burned and was rebuilt on its present site in 1939 and the business was taken over by Kenneth and George Straub who now operate it.

The Fire Department at Straubville was started in 1939 and is now Sonoma County operated. The store was built in 1919.

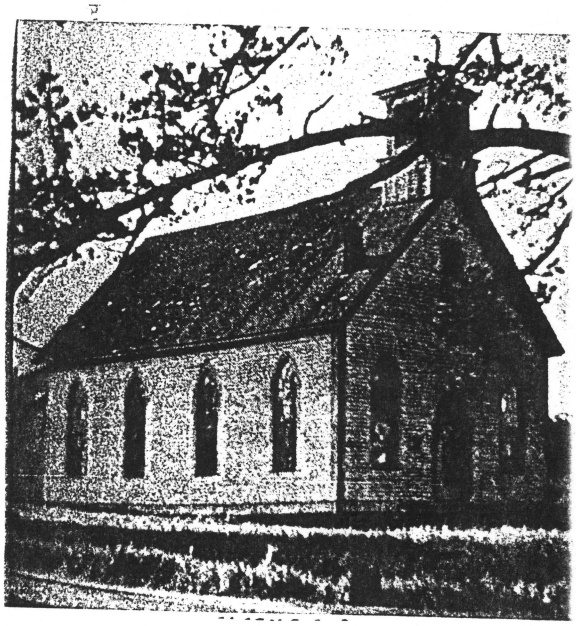
Jan. 6, 1860 2/7 Son. Co. Journal 11

Born. In Two Rock Valley, 1st. inst. The wife of Marvin Lewis, of a daughter

Mar. 23, 1860 2/3 RELIGIOUS

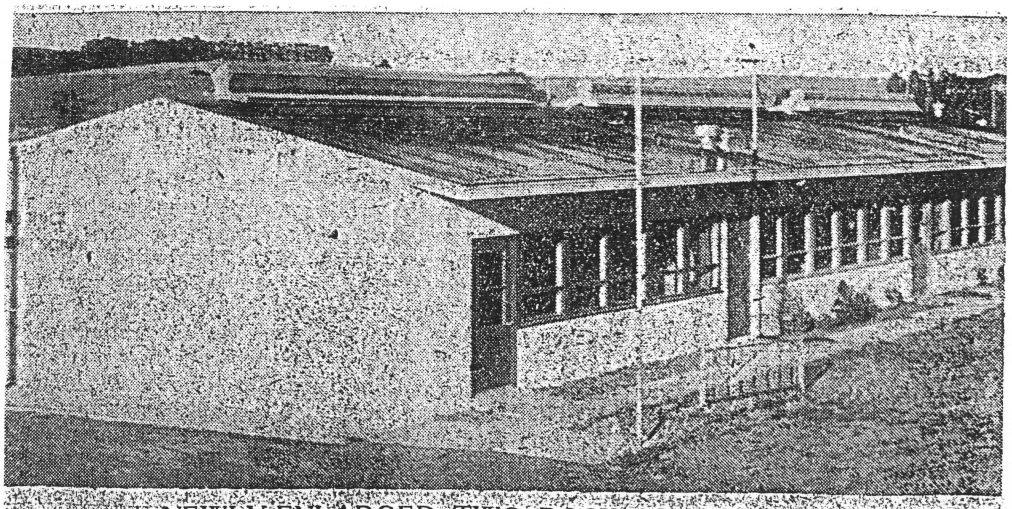
We are requested to state that the Rev. A.C. Edmunds will preach at the Two Rock School House, on Sunday, April 8th, at 11 o'clock, A.M.

H.H. Bancroft, Pio. Reg. & Index
Munson, Leonard. 1847. Co. A.
Ditto, at Two Rocks, Sonoma Co., 1882.



Wild Oats In Eden by Jeanne Thurlow Miller & Harvey J. Hansen, 1962, p. 97

The Early Bloomfield Church later moved to Two Rock. p. 97. Photo-Roy Graves collection



NEWLY-ENLARGED TWO ROCK SCHOOL

113a

Test Oil Well To Be Sunk On Martin Ranch, West Of Petaluma, Soon

March 1937

With the publication of oil and gas land leases filed in the county recorder's office in Santa Rosa, it has been revealed by Ross E. Burton, promoter, that preparations are being made for the drilling of a test oil well on the Fred Martin property located on the road from Petaluma to Two Rock, by way of the South Rock road. Sixty acres are under lease for five years.

It was learned on Wednesday by the Argus-Courier that Mr. Burton's interest in oil development in this vicinity was begun last November when he sank a 302-foot well on the Antonio Pacheco property, six miles west of this city.

In drilling the Pacheco well No. 1 Mr. Burton struck oil sand at a depth of 292 feet. He continued to drill to a depth of 302 feet and concluded operations on Dec. 23. In the subsequent laboratory tests made of the seepage oil, reports were made by the Cannon Oil Company of Los Angeles, and the Norwalk Refining Co. of Santa Fe Springs, that the sample tested 46.4 specific gravity.

As soon as the weather permits Mr. Burton expects to start drilling on his Martin well No. 1. A well of 1000 feet will be sunk and will be cored entirely from top to bottom. He expects it will take about two months to drill the 1000 feet, progress depending upon the geological formations encountered.

The drilling equipment is now at Coalinga and Maricopa and will be brought here for sinking the well.

Interested in the oil venture with Mr. Burton are A. J. Cardoza, Walter Likens and Frank Sarmento, each of Tracy. At the present time articles of incorporation are on file under California laws. The new company will be incorporated at $150,000 and will be known as the Sonoma Oil Company.

Further oil and gas leases filed by the company include 215 acres of the Martin Larsen place, a portion of the Bojorques Rancho on the hill road in the Two Rock district.

The leasing of the Two Rock lands for oil drilling will bring to mind to many Petaluma residents the oil activity in this vicinity some 10 years ago.

One of the major developments at that time got under way in the foothills east of the city with companies drilling test wells which were cored and later sealed. The results of the tests were never publically revealed. During the test drilling operations major oil companies were going about obtaining many oil leases on the foothill section as well as leases to the west of the city. Some of these oil leases are still held by companies.

The latest well drilling news will strengthen the contention of many Petalumans that oil is to be found in some sections of this district.

Spanish Cavaliers Owned Two Rock Long, Long Ago

Rose Linebaugh s grandparents were early settlers as was the family of her husband Robert Alexander Linebaugh.

See: The Valley Of The Trail Between The Two Rocks In Its Younger Days And Mine 1993 and its Supplement by Margaret Martin Paull

By ROSE LINEBAUGH

I like to think of the old days, when Two Rock belonged to Spanish Cavaliers and their ladies and was inhabited by wild riding vaqueros and picturesque Indians. When there rode up from the south such men as Gen. Jose Figueroa, wisest and best loved of all California governors and the gallant and learned Don Juan Alvarado who came in 1833 the year before he became governor. With him came a handsome boy, Mariano G. Vallejo.

To speak of old Spain calls up golden, warm, and glamorous thoughts. Castles of Spain and the rivers of Spain have always stood on the boundary of the land of romantic dreams. After the fierce wave of Spanish conquest had swept over the New World the essence, the very fragrance of the old romance of Spain seems to us to have settled upon California. I think the color of romance is the old gold of our Two Rock hills when they lie warm in the summer sun and the glamour of romance must be the purple haze that hangs over these hills when misty sea winds sweep in over them from the Spanish main.

"SANTIAGO!"

The old battle cry of the Spaniards was "Santiago" (St. James was the patron saint of the Conquistadores.) When they built the military outpost in Two Rock on the old Indian trail they called it Santiago de las dos Piedras, St. James of the Two Rocks, for they believed that here they must stem the Russian advance.

Vallejo a few years afterwards was made Commander of the Northern Frontier with rank of General. His duty was to settle and defend a barrier against the Russians. Taking the ancient landmark of the Two Rocks as a central point he granted four ranchos, all cornering at this spot.

To the south lay the great Rancho Laguna de San Antonio containing 25,000 acres embracing the heart of Two Rock valley with Santiago and all of Chileno Valley. This magnificent gift, unparalleled in the history of any government's generosity to a simple citizen was granted to a soldier of the ranks, Don Bartholomo Bojorques, a portly middle aged man with nine grown children. He was a typical ranchero, indolent, careless and gay; so generous and lovable that his relatives and friends swarmed up to his rancho. He unfortunately gave refuge to some lawless Mexicans and half breeds.

RIDING AHEAD

Imagine Don Bojorques riding at the head of his vaqueros, over the beautiful hills and vales of his veritable principality, through the wild oats high as their horses heads, from his ranch adobe house, the remnants of which are at the Chas. Martin place on the Laguna, over to Santiago. His sombrero tied under his chin, his blue embroidered serape flapping over his shoulder, his crimson silk sash flying in the wind, his dagger sheathed in his morocco leather boots, his silver bridle and spurs flashing along the trail.

His step-daughter, Senorita Talamantes, married a Chilean, who brought his retainers up from Chile when he came to run the Laguna Rancho, hence the name Chileno Valley.

Young Capt. Juan Nepomisena Padilla, only 21 years old, was made guardian of the northern trails and to him was granted the great rancho which touched the Two Rocks on the east. It was called El Roblar de la Miseria. I wish I knew why it was called the Oak of the Misery. The word "miseria" has ten different meanings in the Spanish—misery, wretchedness, suffering, forlorness, need, poverty, covetousness, avariciousness, stinginess, and meanness. Miss Toumey thinks it means forlorn oaks because of the gray, Spanish moss hanging upon the oaks but el roblar is in the singular. I think something disagreeable must have happened under an oak.

16,000 ACRES

This rancho contained 16,000 acres reaching from Two Rock out through Liberty and over to Roblar and Hessel.

General Vallejo must have had a special fondness for young Captain Padilla for beside this princely rancho he gave him the Rancho de la Balsa de Tomales which cornered with the Blucher and Roblar right at the Two Rocks. The name means the Pool of the Tomales Indians which was no doubt the pond we all call Burbanks Lake. A little triangular strip of this beautiful rancho runs down from the Two Rocks and spreads out towards Tomales. It contained the old Whitney ranch which Wash Laurence sold to Mr. Moore, the old C. Nissen ranch, Mr. Kelley's and part of our land. I was not able to find the boundaries beyond these lands I have just mentioned. There is an old Spanish ditch which must have been part of the boundary of this grant which can still be very plainly seen running across a hill back of our house. The Spaniards loved the open fields, they were hardly ever woodsmen or mountaineers, so if they had to make a boundary they made their men dig a ditch rather than get out timber to build a fence. These ditches were wide and deep enough to turn cattle.

GREAT HACIENDA

Young Juan Padilla could ride off El Roblar de la Miseria at our Two Rocks down onto Balsa de Tomales. He established himself at Roblar, planning to found a great Hacienda and became a ranchero like the old families of the south. He brought his young wife and baby, household servants, his vaqueros and a handful of wild young soldiers who were all that could be spared to him from the garrison at Sonoma. He drove in his cattle and horses and took up his duties as guard of the Mexican trails. He had only been here a year when he was called to arms by a courier from Sonoma at the outbreak of the Bear Flag Affair. Unhesitatingly the young soldier gathered his company of vaqueros and rushed to defend his flag with his little band, a forlorn hope, pitting his feeble strength against the oncoming tide of Anglo Saxon civilization. Bravely he did his best without a thought of cringing to the stronger power, which was the enemy of his country.

3-FINGERED JACK

Among his renegade soldiers was the terrible Three-Fingered Jack Garcia, one of the most cruel monsters in history. His fearful murder of

he two American captives, Fowler and Cowie of the Bear Flag Party, brought his young captain into bad repute and as Gen. Vallejo was shrewd and farseeing enough to turn with the tide the circumstances and the time made our brave little Two Rock Captain the scapegoat of both sides. So as soon as the Mexican War was over he decided to leave the land of his dreams. He took his little family and went to Los Angeles. I am glad we know so much of this young man's story although it is so sorrowful that the gloomy name of El Roblar de la Miseria seems to have been prophetic. I wish he could have stayed and raised his family and lived out his life as he had planned here on his beautiful ranchos. But his was a generation too late for his people. The old order had changed, the days of the dons were passing on making room for us.

GREAT RANCHO

When we carve our memorial tablets on the Two Rocks let us carve on the spot where his two great ranchos met the name of Juan Nepomasina Padilla.

Our Two Rocks stand a landmark unrivaled in history and romance. No spot in all America is richer in history than Sonoma County with her five flags but we are inclined to think she lacks that lustre of the romance of early Spanish California days which the gallant, indolent dons, dashing Spanish officers, picturesque vaqueros, and beautiful dark senoritas lent to the south. There was so much action, so many momentous and far reaching events, so many contending powers, and so many great changes in such a short space of time when Sonoma County was the very pivot upon which the fate of Northern California hung, that the romance of the early days was lost sight of.

For countless generations the Indian tribes of the country, following an instinct which was a racial peculiarity of all the Northern Indians of the continent of North America, made annual pilgrimages. The tribes from the back country's mountains and woods journeyed down to the coast to eat shell fish and get the Bodega Bay clam shell from which all the tribes made their money. They also gathered wild oats and grasshoppers which they ground into flour in their stone mortars. The valley tribes traveled into the back country to catch and dry the fish which swarmed in the mountain streams at times and to gather acorns and to make flint arrow heads. Robert A. Thompson, our first historian of Sonoma County says, "These pilgrimages of whole tribes ceased after 1857. Previous to then their bands could be seen, filing along the way—the old crones with huge baskets hung to their backs with bands across their foreheads."

MAIN TRAIL

Always their way led by the main trail, worn deep by ages of travel, which passed between the Two Rocks. When the northern tribes, on their way south, had plodded through the valley of the Estero Americano and reached the Two Rocks a glorious sweep of open country, waving with billows of wild oats met their view. Early settlers have told me the wild oats of Two Rock Valley grew higher than their horses' heads. Great herds of elk, antelope and deer were always feeding in the valley in the time of the Indians. The Indians after stopping at the Two Rocks to sight the game, sent their hunters down with a pair of antlers on their heads, to walk out into the wild oats and shoot an elk or deer with their flint-pointed arrows. The antelopes seemed harder to get.

VALLEY TRIBES

The valley tribes on their way to the north got their first sight of the redwoods and the highlands of the upper coast country after they passed between the Two Rocks on along the trail into Bloomfield.

When the Russian fur traders established a settlement and fort in Sonoma County — 1808 - 1812 to hunt the great herds of sea otter which lived along our coast and to raise grain and cattle and sheep for food supplies for their settlements in Alaska, even San Francisco Bay as well as all the north coast was weighed in the balance between Spain and Russia. Russian statesmen from the Court of St. Petersburg were negotiating in Mexico City for the right to build a warehouse on the north shore of San Francisco Bay and those delightful courtiers and diplomatic barons with their polished manners and minds fresh from the Royal Court of a great European power came to Bodega and Fort Ross and were seen riding over Two Rock Valley with their train of hunters and Indians, a mystery and menace to the few simple, provincial Spaniards.

The Spanish government in Mexico, hearing of this Russian occupation of the north sent out scouts to ride up along the old trail through the Valley of Santiago de las dos Piedras. They reported bands of cattle under Russian herdsmen, farmed fields and the Russian riders. No doubt the beautiful Princess Helena de Iagarin, wife of Count Alexander Rotscheff, the last governor of Ross, often rode down between the Two Rocks.

DASHING OFFICER

In 1822 two Spanish priests, Canon Fernandez and Father Payeras, escorted by the gallant Capt. Don Luis Arguello, rode between the Two Rocks on their way to visit the Russians at Fort Ross and to explore the country. One month later, after their return to Monterey, Don Arguello became Governor of California.

As Mexican Independence was established in 1822 the Mexican government began actively to oppose the Russians.

The dashing young Lieutenant M. G. Vallejo rode as an envoy to Bodega and Ross in 1833, passing between the Two Rocks. The next year Don Jose Figueroa, wisest and best and most beloved of all the California governors, rode up to the border. He rode wearily for he was a broken man, sick unto death. Supported by his devoted officers he rode up from Monterey on the old trail from San Rafael through Santiago de las dos Piedras and on to Bodega, determined to do what he could for his country with his last breath. His wise mind and trained eye grasped at a glance the value of this part of his country and the danger from the kind of men he met at Bodega. When he returned he sent Gen. Vallejo to Sonoma as military commander of the northern frontier with instructions to grant and settle all the open lands on the border, as a barrier against the Russian poachers.

So we come to the four great ranchos which touch at our Two Rocks: Laguna de San Antonio, El Roblar de la Miseria, Balsa de Tomales and Blucher. Their past plays an important part in the history of California.

Note: Cowie & Fowler had raped and killed the wife of Ramon Carrillo, Dogtown Territorial Quarterly #14, Summer 1993. Mrs. Lawrence Wilbert Carrillo Sr. also said they had raped his mother.

The Indian Trail that went between the Two Rocks, an easily seen landmark must have gone to various Miwok village sites. Most of those that are known are shown in Handbook of California Indians by A. L. Kroeber, 1925, 1953, 1970, and Interviews With Tom Smith and Maria Copa Isabel Kelly's Ethnographic Notes On The Coast Miwok 1991. Neither of these books nor The Pomo Indians Of California And Their Neighbors by Vinson Brown and Douglas Andrews mentions trails or the Two Rocks. The trail and its Indians name is unknown. It is books on Marin and Sonoma general history that relate what is known.

Fred Schram in the Program of Events Two Rock Historical Marker Dedication July 16, 1994, wrote: "Dos Piedras goes way back to pre-Spanish days when when the rocks served as a landmark and reference point along the ancient Indian trail that ran from Bodega Bay to the inland valleys and into the sierra. The trails, tended to follow along the ridge lines and high ground because most of the flat land was swampy and muddy. Dos Piedras was referred to time and again in the earliest annals of Indian migrations and seasonal travels. Bodega Bay was favored by the Indians as a source of sea shells, from which they made their money or "wampum." Wampum has been found in most Indian campgrounds and burying grounds, even into the high "Sierra

It shouldn't take much imagination on our part to visualize Indians parties, laden with shells for trading purposes, passing between the rocks and along the trail."

A. Bray Dickinson in Tomales Township-A History, 1993, p. 38 "This trail led north from San Rafael along the base of the hills, by Olompali, up to San Antonio Creek, past the site of old Spanish Town to the Laguna de San Antonio, thence northwest into Two Rock Valley to a location called Santiago de las Dos Piedras. This place seems to have been a crossing to trails coming and going in all directions. It has been tentatively fixed as near the big spring on the John Purvine ranch which is about a Spanish League south of the Two Rocks." P. 31 "In early pioneer days, it was a common sight to see a chief or El Capitan leading his little band along the trail Usually he rode a skinny mustang, closely followed by the braves, squaws brought up the rear, trudging along with the children and bearing huge baskets strapped to their foreheads. These baskets were crammed full with a conglomerate assortment of dirty blankets, camp untensils, dried fish, shells, pinole and papooses." The trail described is not necessarily the one between the rocks.

Margaret Martin Paull in The Valley Of The Trail Between The Two Rock In Its Younger Days And Mine, 1993, using material by Rose Linebaugh p. 8 "For countless generations, the Indian tribes of this country, following an instinct which was a racial peculiarity of all the northern Indians of the continent of North America, made annual pilgrimages. The tribes from the back country's mountains and woods journeyed down to the coast to eat shellfish and get the Bodega Bay clam shells, from which all the tribes made their money. They also gathered wild oats and grasshoppers which they ground into flour in their stone mortors. The valley tribes travelled into the back country to catch and dry the fish which swarmed in the mountain streams at times, and to gather acorns and make flint arrow heads. Mr. Robert A. Thompson, our first historian of Sonoma County says, 'These pilgramages of whole tribes ceased after 1857. Previous to then, their bands could be seen, filing along the way, the old crones with huge baskets hung to their backs with bands across their foreheads, mothers with papooses in baskets on their backs.

Always their way led by the main trail, worn deep by ages of travel, which passed between the two rocks. When the northern tribes, on their way south, had plodded through the valley of the Estero Americano and reached the two rocks, a glorious view of open country, waving with billows of wild oats, met their view. Early settlers have told me the wild oats of Two Rock valley grew higher than their horses's heads. Great herds of elk, antelope,

and deer were always feeding in the valley in the time of the Indians.

The Indians, after stopping at the two rocks to sight the game, sent their hunters down, with a pair of antlers on their heads, to walk out into the wild oats and shoot an elk or deer with their flint-pointed arrows. The antelope seemed harder to get.

The valley tribes, on their way to the north, got their first sight of the redwoods and the highlands of the upper coast country after they passed between the two rocks on along the trail into Bloomfield.'

Use of the trail by the Spanish and Russians is described. The Mexican governor Don Jose Figueroa, Count Alexander Rotscheff and his wife Princess Helena de Gazarin. He was the last commander of Fort Ross. John Charles Fremont and Kit Carson are also thought to have used the trail.

Robert A. Thompson who is quoted wrote the 1877 Sonoma County Atlas.

The 1822 Arguello-Payeras trip is discussed elsewhere.

The diseno of Rancho Laguna de San Antonio (Rancho de Bartolo Bojorce drawn by William Benitz, shows the tail coming down from between the Two Rocks then between the two lagunas and south-easterly perhaps towards present Novato Boulevard then to Highway 101 to Mission San Rafael.

A. Bray Dickinson on p. 38 of his book describes the trail from the Dos Piedras going across a low gap to the headwaters of the Estero Americano"...down that streams north bank, past the site of Bloomfield Town, to the ford from which Valley Ford took its name. Here a trail branched off to the south and Tomales Bay.

From this point at the ford, several routes could be taken to reach the coast; one continued down the estero, around the base of two hills, thence north across the hills to join and follow the present route of the ridge road, which branches off the Bodega-Jenner highway two miles west of Bodega town and rejoins the same highway on the coast a mile or so north of Bodega Bay; another trail left the ford to cross the shoulder of the hill back of Valley Ford Town, then crossed Ebabais Creek to follow the course of the present hill road to its juncture with the Bodega-Jenner highway and followed the course of that highway to Bodega Bay; a third route ran up Ebabais Creek, as does the present Valley Ford-Freestone road, then over the low divide at Bodega Roads to Sonoma County's Salmon Creek and thence down that creek past the old Russian settlement of Bodega to the ocean.

After reaching the ocean over various branches, our trail followed up the coast to the Russian River, crossed the bar at the mouth and continued on to what is now Russian Gulch, then over the mountain to Sea View and Fort Ross, as did the recent wagon road.

The greatest hazards of his trail were, first, the excellent chance of meeting a grizzly bear face to face around some bend, and second, the the crossing of the Russian River on the bar, a most dreaded adventure. Here the changing quicksand beds always made the passage dangerous, especially when one was on horseback!'

Stemple Creek starts between Stony Point and Mecham Roads then enters Two Rock Valley on the northern part of Rancho Laguna de San Antonio's site. It is jointed by other creeks that seem to have no name and reaches Bodega Bay as the Estero de San Antonio. A widening of the creek was the pool of water called Bolsa de Tomales after Miwok Indians who lived there and gave the name to Rancho Bolsa de Tomales. This widening of the creek was later called Burbank Lake after George Wilton Burbank, and older half brother of Luther Burbank. His picture is in the 1880 Marin County History.

Stemple Creek takes its name from the Stemple family.

In the 1860 census:

360 (household) 360 (family visited) Sonoma Co. Bodega Township July 25

Henry Stemple	35 m	farmer	$800	$1.500	Virginnia	(On the 1873 Marin
Andrew "	38 m	"	(value of real		"	Co. map H.M. Ste-
Harriet "	21 f		& personal		"	mple is shown on
John "	2 m		estate)		"	the south side of
Wm. "	3/12 m				"	the Estero de San
Lewis "	24 m	laborer			"	Antonio 2 miles
Samuel "	20 m					inland from the
						coast)

1860 Agriculture Production Tomales Township

H.M. Stemple $3000 cash value of farm. 600 improved acres. $2000 value of farm. $250 value of farm implements. 3 houses, 23 milch cows, 9 working oxen, 19 other cattle, 46 swine. 1830 value of livestock. 5000 lbs butter.

H.M. Stemple was on the Civil War list in the Marin Co. Journal, Sep. 6, 1862. Repub. Marin Kin Tracer, Spring 1986, sent by Mrs. C.B. Martinelli.

Petaluma Argus Jan. 21, 1863
Tomales Valley. Mrs. H.N. Stemple, several years since in the Stockton Asylum, last two or three mos. of returning symptoms. Sent children outside with a neighbor's girl and cut off the head of an infant 8 months old. She had alluded to blood offerings in reference to the bible.

Index of estates - Marin Co. Summary of Probate and Guardianship Matters
Estate of H.M. Stemple #114 Reg. C p. 32 Intestate d. Apr. 26, 1871 closed

Marin Voters - 1873
Stemple, Leonard Scott 21 m Virginnia farmer Tomales July 31, 1873

Estate of Charles W. Stemple #358 1 p. 148 Intestate June 30, 1874 closed

From: Place Names of Marin, 1986 by Louise Heather

STEMPLE CREEK: Henry M. Stemple was a prosperous rancher. When he died in 1873 he left most of his property to his wife Eliza, but each of his nine children received a portion of land and two cows.

GUGLIELMETTI ROAD off Springhill Rd.

Not much on this family or when they came to the area. The property is shown on the 1898 Sonoma Co. map, p. 63. Gt. Register of Voters, Sonoma Co. 1890.
Guglielmetti, Giovanni 52 Switzerland dairyman Pet. 29 June 1871
Guglielmetti, Julius 46 Swt. carpenter Bodega Twp. 29 May 1879.
Guglielmetti, Peter 30 Swt. dairyman Analy Twp. 3 Aug. 1880.
Sonoma Co. Deaths
Guglielmetti, Guiles (?) 50 male married b. Switz. Sep. 13 1892
Sonoma Co. Marriages 1847-1902
Guglielmetti, Cesare to La Franchi, Olimpia 18 Jan. 1893 Sta. Rosa by J.M. Cassin M 166.
Sonoma Co. Delayed Birth Certificates 1855-1971
Guglielmetti, Columbus Peter 23 Dec. 1894 Bloomfield. Uncle: Edward La Franchi I-37.

Shown on the U.S. Survey Petaluma Quad. elevation 442 feet. De Lorme Atlas Northern Calif. p. 93, 135 meters. On the AAA map of Marin Co. 437 feet and on the AAA Marin Co. map 442 feet. The 1877 Sonoma Co. Atlas shows C. Weigand between Bodega and Springhill Roads where the school now is and a little to the left of the church and on the north side of Tomales Road, p. 62. On the 1898 Sonoma Co. Atlas p. 63 another Weigand property is shown on the south side of Bodega Rd. near the east boundary of Rancho Laguna de San Antonio. Wiggins Hill is on the north side of the road.

In 1880 Charles Weigand, 1827-1900, was postmaster at Two Rock.

Sonoma Co. Marriages 1847-1902 Sonoma Co. Genealogical Society

Weigand, Charles to Hammerland, Christina Sep. 16, 1879 F. 358 (son ?) by Weigant, Minnie to Wohlers, Otto, Sta. Rosa by J. Brown J. Brown

Sonoma Co. Inquests 1852-1898 p. 5. Sonoma Co. Gen. Society

Barry Honorah, 14 Nov. 1879 Nat. Ireland, at Petaluma, hunger herself with suicidal intent. Witnesses: Dr. Theodore Weigand (spelled Wigand in his bio. in the 1880 Sonoma Co. History, p. 604.) Franklin S. Butterly, James Barry. Coroner: Kelly Tighe.

Geacosom, Harry H. 30 June 1880, 60 yrs. Nat. Norway. Two Rock Valley. Suicide by hanging. Witnesses: Charles Wiggins, Edward Fatigan. Just. of Peace: Kelly Tighe.

Charles & Mary Weigand made a homestead declaration on July 8, 1878 D-288

Sonoma Co. Deaths 1902-1905
Aug. 22, 1903. Wiegand, Christina 43 f w b. Sweden. Res. or Bur. Bloomfiel

1890 Gt. Register (voters) Sonoma Co.
Weigand, Charles 64 b. Germany farmer Petaluma Township
Weigand, Franklin Charles 23 b. Calif. farmer ""

1906 - The Petaluma Historical Society 1992 #2 Clipping

OLD WIEGAND ESTATE SOLD

The old Wiegand estate has been sold to R. Rossi of this city. The Wiegand estate is at Wiegand hill, this side of Two Rock. Mr. and Mrs. Wiegand who formerly resided on the Mooney ranch at Two Rock, have gone to El Verano to reside.

In Gates vs. Salmon on Aug. 5, 1870 he replied "Yes sir" to questions about the Lewis lands.

The Sonoma Searcher Vol. 21 #3, Mar. 1994- Sherman Seelinger List
Two Rock Cemetery

Weigand, Charles 1827-1900
Weigand, John 1824-1880
Weigand, Christine 1861-1903

The Valley Of The Trail Between The Two Rocks In Its Younger Days And Mine 1993, by Margaret Martin Paull has additional data. p. 64 John Schwobeda sold land to Charles Weigand at the crossroads. A change in the road may have caused the property to be split in two. p. 114 John Weigand was a brother of Charles W. John's widow, Mary Ryan sold his property to Charles W. The widow of John W. and a son went to Oregon. Supplement S 10. The original Weigand home was at the eastern foot of the hill.

Index & Abstract of Wills - Sonoma Co. 1850-1900

Weigand, Charles Dated: 19 Mar. 1898 #3224 Died: 1 Oct. 1900 Filed: 5 Nov 1900. Wife: Christina Weigand. Children: Frank, Winifred Edna, Mary, Charles, George Washington Weigand. Executors: Christina Weigand; Winifred, oldest daughter. Witnesses: F.A. Meyer, Otto Wohlers, Merrick Freeman.

SEAVY ROAD & Lane

R. Seavy is on p. 62 off Springhill Road near Two Rock Church in the 1877 Sonoma Co. Atlas. Gates vs. Salmon, defendant who bought land from Samue. Tustin and recorded in Marin Co. Nov. 11, 1857 and Sonoma Co. Nov. 14, " 1898 Atlas, p. 63 and also on the 1873 Marin Co. map to near the west boundary of the rancho site.

Gt. Register - Voters, Sonoma Co. 1890

Seavy, Robert 67 N. Hampshire Petaluma Twp.
" , Lorenzo Manson 33 Maine farmer, Llano
" , Fred Hamlin 23 Ca harness maker, Sebastapol
" , Frank Walter 22 saddler Sta. Rosa Twp.
Seavey, Seth Albert 58 Me farmer Sta. Rosa Twp.

Sonoma Co. Marriages 1847-1905
Seavy, Frank W. to Waterman, Leora L. by E.Y. Ware Feb. 1899 O-112 Sta.R
Seavy, Mattie H. to Stevens, Horace B. by J.K. Harrison Feb. 10, 1892 C-331 Sta. R

Sonoma Co. Death Records

Seavey, Frances Elaine 5 mo f s Ca Nr. S.Rosa family from Maine

Index & Abstract of Wills Sonoma Co.

Seavy, Robert Written: 10 Oct. 1884 #2430
Died: 3 June. 1894 Bk. F, p. 271
Rec.: 2 Jul. 1894
Wife: Anna (present wife)
Daughters: Hattie M. (18) Minnie A. (14) both children by deceased wife;
Laura (infant) by present wife
Executor: Lee Ellsworth
Witnesses: Wm. B. Haskell, M.H. Falkner

In the will of Abraham Ward d. 1899 an Annie Seavy, deceased and Albert Porter, Laura V., & Robt. T. Seavy are named. Evidently grandchildren.

Except for the maps this data comes from publications of the Sonoma Co. Geanological Society.

PEPPER ROAD

The Sonoma Co. Atlas of 1877 shows the Pepper nursery and home on the N.E corner of the site of Rancho Laguna de San Antonio, p. 50. P. 80 has a fu llppage picturing his residence. William Howard Pepper was born Jan. 11, 1824, Duchess Co. N.Y. His parents were from Conn. As a child he went wi th his parents to Clinton Co. Ohio. In 1845 he went to Columbus to learn cabinet making and stayed there until 1848. Stayed a year in Cincinnati. Came around the horn in a sailing ship the Francis De Pau and arrived at S.F. June 17, 1850. In Yuba Co he mined for 18 months (The Petaluma Hist orical Society #4 1993 says with a brother, G.W. Pepper) then built a saw mill that burned. In 1858 he came to Sonoma Co. and settled about six mi les from Petaluma. He. married May 27, 1874 to Mrs. Phoebe Perry who was from Seneca Co. N.Y. born there June 9, 1839. She had a daughter by her first husband. Hattie M. was born in Belleville, N. Y. Jan. 3, 1863. The Petaluma Hist. Soc. says she m. W.L. Parents of S.F.

SPRINGHILL ROAD

Could have takn its name from the Spring by the turn of Purvine Road or a pond off Pavn Rd. off Springhill Rd. nr. Two Rock Coast Guard Facility. There is a large pond or resavoir east of Pacheco Rd. near the north tip of the Laguna Lake and another near the other tip near Guglielmetti Rd. The 1844 diseno of William Benitz shows a poso de agua on the west side o the trail from San Rafael to Bodega. It could be the spring near Purvine Road.

? Oct. 1989

Little Schools Down the Lane

The one-room schoolhouse is not just a quaint memory; Marin County boasts three that are thriving

BY JERRY CARROLL
CHRONICLE STAFF WRITER

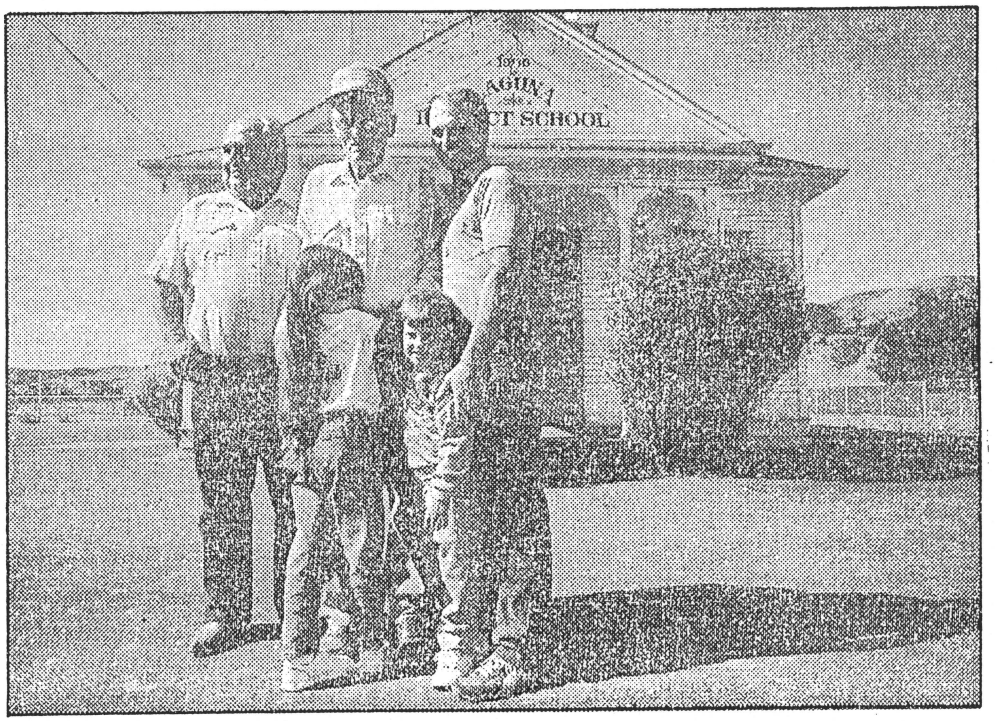
The wind passes through the long, heavy-headed yellow grass, the only sound except for an udder-full cow bawling a long way off. Hawks wheel in a pewter sky above the Chileno Valley, looking down on a scene little altered since naked walked the nut-gathering and grub-eating Miwok through the August-tawny hills.

Inside, it's a different story. Vacuum-cleaner-dragging principal and teacher Mary Ann Diaz-Romero and table-scrubbing teacher Susan Bloom, neither of whom approves of this kind of inverted sentence construction, don't hear the quiet for the Hoover's howl.

The two of them are getting ready for the first day of school Monday at the Laguna School, one of Marin County's three one-room schools where kindergarten to sixth grade are taught.

Portraits of the bewigged and wood-dentured Washington and the martyred Lincoln look down on this housecleaning as they have without comment since 1906. The small cupola on the roof is empty, the bell whose peal once tolled the start and finish of class having been patriotically melted down for bullets in the second World War. Indoor plumbing arrived in 1949.

"We love it here," says the diminutive Diaz-Romero, who is beginning her second year at Laguna. She yearned to teach at the little school in the valley ever since a stint there as a substitute eight years ago. "I fell in love with it at that moment. It was a dream come true for me when I was hired."



Four generations of the Moreda family have attended the one-room Laguna School, including Don (left), 89-year-old Antone, Don Jr., Shelina (hugging Antone) and 5-year-old Travis.

Bloom, member of a family that settled in the valley a century ago when Victoria yet held the scepter, spent 13 years as a teacher's aide at the school before increased enrollment this fall made promotion possible. "I think it's the baby boom at work," says Diaz-Romero. It's the first time Laguna has had two teachers. They'll be assisted by two aides.

"We expect to have between 30 and 35 students this year," says Laguna School board member Don Moreda, a dairyman whose thousand-acre ranch is just up the road from the school. Four generations of his family have gone to the school.

"My dad had 10 children go through there. We had seven go through, and now my son has got his second one in there," said Moreda, whose family arrived here around 1915. He has been on the board 25 years, and his father, Antone, put in more than 30 years. His wife, Linda, has been secretary of the board for more than 20 years, about the same length of time his mother served.

"It's been kind of a family affair," he says.

Bloom's daughter, Malissa, went through Laguna School. "She always said it was so cozy," her mother said.

The three one-room schools, all within a 20-minute drive from Petaluma, serve tiny, rural populations. The sense of family that prevails is continually stressed.

"What I most enjoy," says Diaz-Romero, "is that it is like a family. You can see the children progress year after year."

"The older children help the younger ones," says Patti Pomi, the principal-teacher at Lincoln School, established in 1872.

See Page B5, Col. 1

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Across from the site of the Laguna de San Antonio, taken before the room on the right was added.

From Page B3

Except for the paved road and the cyclone fence in front, it looks much the same as when children spurred up on lathered ponies with McGuffey's Readers in their saddlebags.

The baby boom has not hit Lincoln yet, even though it's just 10 minutes by car from Laguna. There will be 15 children this fall, down two from last year. Dairyman George Grossi, who has been a school board member for a decade, sent all three of his kids through Lincoln.

"My children have done exceptionally well. You know how kids can get lost in a big school? That doesn't happen in a one-room school house. Every child proceeds at his own pace and gets individual attention. That can be hard for a teacher with six different grade levels and every child different."

If it's hard for the teachers, you don't hear them complaining. "It's a challenge, but I love it," says Pomi. Her husband, Ron, is on the board of the third one-room school, Union, which looks like something from the sentimental brush of Norman Rockwell. Its cupola-sheltered bell still rings.

"His father went to Union," Pomi said of her husband, "he went to Union, and our children went to Union."

High-Quality Instruction

The principal-teacher at Union, whose schoolhouse was built in 1895 after a predecessor dating back to 1856 burned down, is Elaine Boling. "I'm in the beginning of my 15th year here," she says. The school expects 23 students to show up on Monday.

All three of the children she sent on to the middle school in Petaluma last year made the honor role.

"This happens with all the one-room schools. The children all do well when they leave us, with few exceptions," Boling says.

Each week the teachers write up "contracts" with the children that set forth their studies.

"They don't go on to new tasks until they have mastered what they are assigned," says Diaz-Romero. "The most enjoyable thing is watching the children progress, year after year. It's a pleasure to be in a position to do that, to be that kind of influence."

Being modest in the way of country people, they don't like to brag about the quality of instruction in the one-room schools. But the teachers do say they often find there are gaps in the knowledge of children transferring from other schools. "They come without skills they should have acquired," says Diaz-Romero.

The three school boards insist on discipline and order in the classroom, whatever experiments in permissiveness may be in vogue elsewhere. Moreda says: "The one thing we have stressed is discipline. We've always looked for teachers who felt strong about that." Says Boling, "If you don't take any foolishness, you don't have any problem."

Increasingly, the three schools are enrolling the children of Mexican farm workers, some of whom show up not knowing a word of English. They are made welcome by the other children, Diaz-Romero says. "You never see any discrimination."

Like her two other peers, Boling must find time before and after school (classes begin at 8:30 a.m. and end at 3 p.m.) to do the administrative chores that come with being principal. She gladly gave up federal aid to her school, ensnarled as it is with reels of red tape.

Parents Pitch In

"I got fed up with so much extra paperwork. They can give it to somebody who needs it more," she says. "You pay a price for it," agrees Diaz-Romero. It helps that they don't have to fight budget battles with their boards. When a softball field has to be graded or a schoolhouse painted, the parents get together and do it themselves.

"The ranchers are pretty well sold on the concept of small schools and fund me real well," says Boling. "We have enough personnel, a nice yard and playground and plenty of equipment; computers and stuff like that. The board and the parents are very supportive."

Lots of people in Petaluma would like to send their kids to Union. "We could take a lot of interdistrict transfers, but we turn them down all the time. We don't want to get too big."

The state in the past has tried to consolidate the three little districts into a larger district, but the ranchers have stoutly resisted. "When we start looking at the cost of teaching our children out here," says Moreda, "we have fought very hard to keep them open. The reason costs are down is because we have so much community involvement."

The Laguna School is finally going to be enlarged after all these years. They could easily add on a second room. Instead, it will be expanded by moving a wall in a westerly direction.

"We want to keep it one room," says Diaz-Romero.

San Francisco Chronicle

PEOPLE

PURVINE ROAD connects Springhill and Middle Two Rock Roads. Purvine properties are shown on the 1877 Atlas p. 62 and the 1898 p. 63 and in the 1877 a picture on p. 61 shows the residence of Mrs. Charles Purvine. Her husband Charles Purvine had died in 1869 and was buried at Two Rock Churchyard. He had been to Oregon where an older brother had settled in the Willamette Valley near Salem but went back to Iowa and married Mary Jane Cameron. They had an inn in Osklaloosa. In 1849 they joined a wagon train led by his father for the gold rush. They settled i Martinez but the Martins were disattisfied and they went back to Iowa via Panama then the Mississippi River and after a first night blizzard in Iowa Charles P. and wife led another wagon train west arriving in Oct. 1852 He gave land for the first Iowa Hill school and his descendants long owned land around the road that bears the name Purvine. He had ten children

1860 Census - Sonoma Co. Petaluma Twp. June 13. 104: household & family

Chas. Purvine	44	m	farmer real estate $8.000 personal $5.000	Pet. Twp.	
Mary Jane "	40	f	b. Ill.	b. Tenn.	
Jno. C.	20	m	b. Iowa		
Loreta (?)	18	f	b. "		
Mary S.	15	f	b. "		
Joseph	9	m	b. "		
Wm. B.	6	m	b. Cal.		
Byron	3	m	b. "		
Francis	1/12	m	b. "		
John Bloom	20	m	b. Swit. laborer		
R. B. Skines (?)	36	m.	lab. b. N.Y.		

Members of his wife's family also settled in the area.

Charles Purvine was one of the buyers of land from Jose Geraldo Bojorques and his wife Francisca, recorded Jan. 9, 1857 in Marin and Jan. 8 in Sonoma Co. The family is in th records pub. by the Sonoma Co. Genealogical Society, Gates vs. Salmon and Margaret Martin Paul writes of this family in her book and its supplement, see The Trail Between the Two Rocks in its Younger Days and Mine, 1993.

WILSON HILL ROAD

Wilson Hill Road leaves the mid bottom area of the site of Rancho Laguna de San Antonio from the Pt. Reyes-Petaluma Road and goes to Hick's Valley that the Miwok Indians called Colenqueche or Colinquenti. It may be partly on the Spanish trail from Misn. San Rafael to Bodega. Allen Tillinghas Wilson was a lawyer from Glen Falls, N.Y. He was a witness and defendant in Gates vs. Salmon and understood Spanish, he had acquired property from his brother Charles H. Wilson, Mar. 21, 1862. who had bought it from Valer tine Doub,(Sheriff's Sale) Mar. 7, 1861. C. H. Wilson had been there from Jan. 1857 to May 1858. The Wilsons had previously resided in Alameda Co. A.T. Wilson had first seen the area where he would become a landowner in Oct. 1854. His wife was Charlotte Laura Goodrich. In 1849 they came to Calif. intending to go to Hawaii but at Boston there was no ship for that destination. He became a police judge in 1856. He owned 1,600 acres at one time. He died Sep. 28, 1870. His widow who lived on 620 acres of th estate was also from Glen Falls, N.Y. He was anti-Catholic and against alcahol and tobacco. His adopted son John Ward Wilson had to meet strict rules to inherit. If he were to die before having a child the estate would go to the San Francico Orphanage. Nothing could go from the adopte son or widow to Catholic institutions or persons. If after the age of t the adopted son did drink or smoke he would be disinherited unless he went one month on bread and water. At age eighteen he would have to be a farm laborer for one year and save at least half his wages and could not becom a Catholic. He could give up to $5.00 to any destitute person without enq iring about their religion. He was to avoid spending more than $750.00 a year. His brother Charles H. had evidently left Calif. A.T. Wilson's widow died at home in S.F. in 1911 and the adopted son had died about twenty years earlier. The widow was the aunt of the 1st wife of Fred Kuhnle who had lived on her Chileno Valley property which was in the prtrero area south of Chileno Valley Road and crossed by the Petaluma-Pt. Reyes Road. She had owned property on Keller St. in Petaluma and two lots on the east side of Keokuk St. She was over ninety three. Her husband had a

strange nickname not given in her obituary of Dec. 18, 1911, that it was thought he would be remembered by. Census of 1860 Marin Co. San Ant. T

15-14	A.T. Wilson	40 m	farmer	real est. $40.000	personal est. $12.000	NY
	Charlotte L.	36 f	housewife			"
	C.L. Adams	24 m				
	Mary Henderson	14 f				Australia
	R. Hirtland (?)	28 m	laborer	personal est.	$500.oo	Onsea (?)
	Patro Salis	10 m		" "	$500.oo	Mexico
	A. Anschem	24 m	laborer			Va.

Sources: Obituary sent by Cyarmaine Burdell Martinelli, Marin Book of Probate Wills, State Archives, Sacramento, Bk. B p. 25. Marin Co. History, 1880, 1972

SALMON CREEK

I am not certain if Salmon Creek is named after the fish like Salmon Creek to the north in Sonoma Co. or after Francis Salmon who with William D. Bliss and Gustave Touchard bought Maria Teodocia Bojorques one ninth of Rancho Laguna de San Antonio, Feb. 9, 1859. His last will and testament was dated May 28, 1862. He was the main defendant in Gates vs. Salmon. His obituary in the Petaluma Argus, Sep. 23, 1863 -"Died Francis Salmon, a citizen of San Francisco, and an extensive real estate owner in this county, died on Sunday last. Deceased was a native of France, aged 64 years. He was strongly attached to our government, and a most excellent gentlema He leaves an interesting family and many warm freinds to mourn his death." Salmon Cree flows within about two thirds of the boundary of Rancho Laguna de San Antonio on the south and like Chileno Creek joins Walker Creek. It goes through Verde Canyon on the way to Marshall till it joins Walker Creek.

WALKER ROAD and FORMER SCHOOL

The 1877 Atlas shows a school that may be the same still standing by Walker Road. An old photo shows a belfry on the roof. I am not sure if the former school and road which goes from Pepper Road up to Valley Ford Road is named for Lewis W. Walker or has another origin. His obituary dating from c. 1905 and sent by Cyarmaine Burdell Martineeli reads - L.W. Walker Passed Away. Was one of the first Settlers in California. The Death of a Highly Respected and Esteemed Nonagerian Who Was One of the Connecting Links Between the Present and Old Days. L.W. Walker passed away at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Chas. Offutt, (Chileno post office was originall named Offut) 533 Main street, on Saturday morning at 12:30 and the news o the death of the staunch old pioneer will be received with deep regret, even though it had been expected for several days. He was one of the patriarchs of this vicinity and commanded the esteem of the entire community Death was due to a general breaking down incident to age.

L.W. Walker was born at Dirita, New York in 1813. At the age of 25 yeara with his brothers Paul and Damon, he embarked in the lumber business, the brothers building their own saw mill. In 1852, he with many others took the California fever, sold out his interests, including mills, ships etc., to his brothers and that year started for California.

-Just before his departure, he married Miss Jennie Brainard of Syracuse, N.Y. W.N. Brainard, a brother of Mrs. Walker, accompanied them across the plains. There were 30 people in the party. They started out with 180 head of cattle, furnished by Mssrs. Walker and Brainard and they made the trip across in six months and nine days, arriving in Sacramento June 2nd, 1853.

In the middle of July, they came to Tomales and bought what was then known as the Malone tract containing about 1,000 acres, and there he embarked in the cheese business. The creek which ran through the ranch and the long bridge which crosses it are still known as the Walker creek and bridge.

In 1855 Mr. Walker sold his Tomales ranch on account of the poor health of his wife, and moved to Chileno valley west of this city in Marin county. There he bought from P.B. Hewlett 9,500 acres on which he founded

the now famous Walker ranch, one of the best known ranches in Marin County, and one of the finest. In 1864 he sold to the late Charles Martin a tract containing 900 acres and a few years later sold to John Murphy 520 acres. Mr. Walker lived on the Chileno valley ranch for 48 years, and then on May 5th, 1898 his wife passed away, at the ripe old age of 75 years.

Two years ago Mr. Walker sold his famous ranch to Wm. Meissner of this city who at that time arrived here from the east. Mr. Walker has since then made his home with his daughter Mrs. Offutt who has done all in her power to make the declining days of yer aged parent happy. His every wish was anticipated by the entire family and he was content and satisfied and his last days were days of peace and comfort.

Mrs. Walker was big hearted and charitable and possessed sterling business integrity. He never forgave a wrong or forgot a kindness. Nobody was ever turned away from his door hungry or penniless and he was a man who commanded the respect and esteem of all. He was always one of the leading figures and the old district fairs and was a pioneer in fine stock breeding. He loved fine horses and nobody in the country drove better animals. He was one of the pioneers in the dairy business in Marin county and was a member of the first Grange orgainzed in California, and a master of the first local grange and attended the first state grange. He was one of the oldest surviving settlers in California an was aged 91 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from the Offutt home on Sunday at 2 p.m., and beside the faithfull wife at Cypress Hill the honored and respected patriarch will be tenderly laid to his last rest. May he sleep well.

JEWELL ROAD

Goes a short way off Gugliesmetti Road. In the late 1850's George C. Jewell and Isaac R. Jewell bought land listed for both Marin and Sonoma Counties. I do not know where they were from. A few of the family are mentioned in Mrs. Paull's book. Decatur Harrison Jewell was a registered voter in 1867, from Vermont. He is listed for San Antonio Township and was a dairyman aged 21.

There are various private roads and lanes most of them with names and the shown in The Thomas Guide Sonoma/Marin Counties Street Guide and Director and most of them are on the northern part of the site of Rancho Laguna de San Antonio.

2008-5025